BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1818. [NUMBER 1337.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

1. IT having been judged necessary, that a daily report should be made to the Right Honorable the Governor, of the names and descriptions of all European travellers, arriving at or departing from this presidency, either by sea or land, notice is hereby given, that, from and after this date, all persons, not military, who will as usual report themselves to the Town Major, are expected immediately on their arrival at Bombay to report themselves, either personally, or in writing at the office of the senior magistrate of the police within the fort, specifying at the same time, their intended places of abode, during their stay at the presidency. And previously to their departure, they are expected in like manner to report to that officer, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor.

2. It is to be understood that the above order is considered to be applicable to persons usually residing at Bombay, who may proceed occasionally to any place beyond the Islands of Bombay, Salsette, Caranjah or Elephanta.

3. And Europeans of whatever rank, description, or country, who shall be discovered passing through the territories under this presidency, beyond the islands above mentioned, without being furnished with a regular passport, will be taken into custody, and confined until the pleasure of government shall be known.

4. The only exception which the Right Honorable the Governor in council has been pleased to make to the foregoing resolution, is in favor of officers commanding parties of His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's troops, or of officers of the civil, or military establishments proceeding from station to station on duty, or known to the magistrates, collectors, or senior civil, or military authorities of the divisions, to be in the actual employ of Government.

5. For the more strict execution of this order, notice is hereby further given, that a reward of ten Rupees, will be paid to any person, who shall take up, and bring into the nearest garrison, or to the magistrate of the division, any European deserter, or vagrant of any description.

6. Passports will be granted at Bombay, by the senior magistrate of police, or in his absence, by the junior magistrate, and at the outstations, by the magistrates, collectors or senior civil or military authorities there residing.

Published By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
3D JUNE 1818.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL,

10TH APRIL 1818.

The duty of seizing and confining Europeans or Americans, passing through the British Territories without regular Passports, is to be executed by the Magistrate, and the Officers of Police in each Zillah, and by Commanding Officers of Outposts.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

WILLIAM NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10*th April* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT THE
OLD MARINE GATE
On WEDNESDAY the 15th instant,
At 11 o'Clock in the forenoon:

SUNDRY old Marine Stores returned from the Hon'ble Company's Cruisers, Boats, &c. Further particulars and a list of the articles may be seen at the Marine Storekeeper's Office.

Terms of sale—A deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down by the purchasers, and the articles to be cleared away and paid for, on or before the 10th day after that of the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the articles resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

(Signed) THOMAS BUCHANAN,
Marine Storekeeper.

By Order of the Marine Board,
R. MORGAN,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
MARINE STORES OFFICE,
6th *April* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the following Articles, saved from a Purao named Rooparel, wrecked in the Channel at Domas, on or about the 1st February 1818, viz.

34 Empty Sugar Candy Tubs,
36 Bags of Sugar, damaged
32 Bags of Allum, —— do.
6 Bags of Barilla, —— do.
25 Robins of dry Cocoanuts do.
5 Bags of dry dates, — do.
1 Bag of Corks,
2 Small Jars, empty,
1 Bag of dried Fish,
1 Small empty Box, and
21 Small Tubs, empty,

have been lodged at the Adalut of Surat, and will be delivered to the owner or owners, on payment of the expenses incurred in transporting them thither.

If not claimed and taken away within one month from the date hereof, the above articles will be sold by the Magistrate of Surat; and the amount proceeds of the Sale, after deducting all expenses, will be lodged in the Honorable Company's Treasury, to be appropriated as the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council shall be pleased to direct.

JOHN ROMER,
Magistrate.

SURAT ADALUT,
3d APRIL 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Tuesday next, the 14th instant, being a Hindoo Holiday (RAM NOWMEY,) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on that day.

W. C. BRUCE,
Assist. Sub-Treasurer

GENERAL TREASURY,
11th APRIL 1818.

For Sale,

AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

THE PUBLIC
Are hereby respectfully informed,
THAT THERE IS NOW PUBLISHING AT
MACAO, IN CHINA,
A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
CHINESE LANGUAGE;
TO CONSIST OF
THREE PARTS.

First, Chinese and English, arranged according to the Radicals; next English and Chinese; and lastly, Chinese and English, arranged Alphabetically.

THE First Part will contain about Twenty Numbers, and the other two Parts taken together, nearly the same, making about Forty Numbers in all. These are to be sold at Half-a-Guinea, each Number. Two Numbers are already published. Several years will be required to complete the remainder.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

In LONDON, by BLACK, PARBURY, and ALLEN, Leadenhall-street.
PARIS, by PROFESSOR REMUSAT.
CHINA, by F. H. TOONE, Esq.
MALACCA, by the Rev. WILLIAM MILNE.
BENGAL, by Messrs. COLVINS, BAZETT, and Co.
MADRAS, by Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, D'MONTE, M'TAGGART and Co.
BOMBAY, by Messrs. FORBES & Co.

Persons who wish to do so, may Subscribe to the First Part only; it will be a complete Chinese Dictionary in itself, containing about Forty Thousand Characters. It contains many Quotations from the Chinese Classics, and other original Works, which illustrate the opinions and usages of that People.

The Author of the above Work, the Rev. R. MORRISON, has directed his attention to the collection of Materials for it during the last ten years. THE HONORABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY has generously undertaken the whole expense of Printing and Paper, for an Edition of Seven Hundred and Fifty Copies, of which Six Hundred and Fifty Copies are given to the Author, to be disposed of, as a remuneration for the very considerable labour which he has bestowed upon it, and which he must continue to bestow, should Divine Providence grant him life and health, till the whole be completed.

From a misunderstanding on the part of Mr. MORRISON'S Friends, in England, they have promised that the whole should not exceed Ten Guineas. To those who have already subscribed on the faith of this, the promise will be inviolably adhered to. But, at the present price, viz. Half-a-Guinea a Number, which is very moderate, for a work that contains so much of the Chinese Character; twenty Numbers will amount to Ten Guineas, which is only one half of what the Three Parts are expected to make: the other half then must be given for nothing, or the Author must depart from his original fulness of definition, which would render the Work comparatively of little value. He purposes, however, to persevere in the same method which he has hitherto observed, in the hope of facilitating to Englishmen, and to the Western World, the acquisition of the Chinese Language: which, whether viewed in itself; its peculiar structure; or with respect to its antiquity; its having been for nearly 4000 years the Language of so large a portion of the human species; and its still being the written medium, in Private and in Public Life; in Literature, in Arts and in Government, of the most extensive Empire on earth;—viewed in any, or in all of these respects, it seems to deserve the attention of every inquisitive and curious mind.

It is therefore to be understood, that the whole Work, will be faithfully sent to those who have ALREADY subscribed, and for the price stated by Mr. MORRISON'S Friends, viz. Ten Guineas; but to those who may Subscribe AFTER THE PUBLICATION OF THIS NOTICE, THE WORK WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-A-GUINEA A NUMBER. If the work should exceed Forty Numbers, no charge will be made for those above that. It shall not cost the Subscribers more than Twenty Guineas.

CANTON, CHINA, NOVEMBER 3, 1817.

There have been Published by the same Author.

I. A Grammar of the Chinese Language, Price, One Pound.

II. A Collection of Dialogues and Detached Sentences, In Chinese and English, with a Free and Verbal rendering. Price, Ten Shillings.

III. A View of China for Philological Purposes, containing a Sketch of Chinese Chronology; Geography; Population; Government; Religion; and Customs; with Remarkable Occurences. The names of Emperors; Places; Officers of the Government, and so on, are given in the Chinese Character. Price, One Guinea.

These Works have all been Printed at the Sole Expense of THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

There is reason to fear that many Copies of the Dialogues were lost on their way to England. But those who wish to become Subscribers for any of these Works, may sign their names at any of the above mentioned places, and the number of Copies remaining will be delivered to those whose names are first in order of time.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS HURRY POOTLY SANTAYA, falsely calling himself HURRY RAMA BHANDAREE, did, in an advertisement published in the Bombay Courier of the 7th February last, state that he was adopted by me, RAMA BHANDAREE, as my son, now this is to give notice, that the said HURRY never was adopted by me as my son, nor even any ceremonies of adoption ever performed by me, and that neither I nor my estate are answerable for the debts of the said HURRY POOTLY SANTAYA.

Bombay, 10*th April* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE GODOWNS OF
Mr. JOHN WILLIAM TASKER,
ADJOINING HIS OFFICE,
On MONDAY next, the 13th instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
VIZT.

20 CHESTS of Soda Water,
50 Bolts of fine Bengal Canvas,
20 Ditto Hemp and Cotton ditto,
16 Coils of Coir Rope,
10 Bags of Patchery and Moongy Rice.

For the convenience of purchasers the goods will be put up in small lots.

Bombay 11th April 1818.

Eduljee Cursetjee,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, and following day
AT HIS HOUSE
IN MEADOW STREET.

AN Elegant Assortment of Plate and plated ware, belonging to the Estate of a Gentleman deceased; consisting of, Elegant Curry Dishes, Hot water plates, Sauce Tureens, BottleStands, Waiters, Cruet and Liquor Frames, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, an Elegant Hooka complete. A large Assortment of Glass and Queens Ware, Silver Pocket Chronometer by Arnold No. 316, a day and night Telescope, one double and one single Barrel Gun in case, some Boxes of China Paintings, and thirty Boxes of De Frontignac.

At 12 o'clock precisely on Monday, will be sold an Elegant Chesnut Arab Horse, six years old, very suitable for a Lady or a Charger, the property of an officer deceased.

On Thursday next will be sold a large Assortment of Books, printed Catalogues of which will be distributed previous to the day of Sale.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE has for private Sale 3 very fine English Bull Dogs, lately imported.

Bombay, 11th April 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY next, the 15th Inst.
A Sale will be held
AT
LOUGHLIN & HUNT'S
AUCTION ROOM
AS USUAL.

ON the above day, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, a Pocket Chronometer, also a Buggy Horse and Buggy, will be sold separately without reserve.

Bombay, 10th April 1818.

BENGAL BUGGY
Baxter & Co.

HAVE for Sale an elegant Buggy, built by the well known STUART at Calcutta, and adapted expressly for the Bombay roads.

Forbes Street 10th April 1818.

Baxter & Co.

BEG to inform their Customers that they have now exposed for Sale a fashionable selection of Europe Broad Cloths of brown and other colors; all of which are of superior quality.

Forbes Street 10th April 1818.

FOR SALE,
AT THE
FRENCH SHOP
OPPOSITE BOMBAY GREEN.

AN Excellent assortment of dressing Cases, Writing Ditto and Desks, Ladies' Work Boxes, Beaver Hats and Straw Bonnets, with a variety of other Articles in Cutlery Saddlery, Pickles, Hams, &c. London Porter in Bottles.

Bombay 8th April 1818.

A CARD.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED,
THAT
Ludivino da Encarnaçaó.

HAS opened a Shop in Hummun Street, (next door to the House of Mr. Gregory Johannes), where he has for sale, an ample assortment of various goods, consisting of Europe and China Piece Goods, Hams, Sugar Candy, Wine, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 3d April 1818.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A SUIT of excellent new Tents, made of the best materials, consisting of a two poled and a single poled Tents, both of the largest dimensions, having outer and inner Walls and Giksons, or outer Verandah Flies, supported by small staves or poles. The inner Walls and Fly, lined with Northward Chintz of very neat patterns, the outer with blue Dungaree. Also two Rowties and a convenience Tent.

The whole are pitched and may be viewed on the Esplanade, near the well on the right hand side of the road going from the Church Gate towards the woods.

Price and further particulars may be learned on application to Messrs. BAXTER and Co.

Forbes' Street, 3d April 1818.

A CARD.

CAPTAIN THIROT, of the French ship Franklin of Bordeaux, has the honor to inform the public, that being about to sail immediately from this port, he has resolved to sell the following articles at the undermentioned cheap rates, vizt:

Sparkling Champagne at 30 Rs. pr. doz.
Hermitage, of 1st growth
Burgundy, at..... 25 ditto,
Chateau Margeau, ditto
Medoc,..... 30 ditto,
Laguna Wine,..... 25 ditto,
Muscat wine, of Revesalte 25 ditto,
Sauterne wine,..... 15 ditto,
Grenoble Ratifia,..... 20 ditto,
Brandy fruits,..... 20 ditto,
Olives, Anchovies and Capers,..... 9 ditto,

Captain T. further begs to announce, that whatever may remain of the above articles, will be sold by public auction, at his warehouse in Military Square, on Saturday the 18th April, and on the Monday and Tuesday following.

The Franklin sails extremely well, and is only one year old, has good accommodations for one or two passengers, with whom the Captain would agree on moderate terms

Bombay the 11th April 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 13th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON
And on each successive day
AT THE SAME HOUR,
UNTIL THE WHOLE IS DISPOSED
OF
AT THE FRENCH SHOP
ON BOMBAY GREEN

THE undermentioned Goods, being the remains of the Cargo imported by the French Ship L'aimable Peggy from Bordeaux: together with various articles, per Ships Dorothy, Oromocto and Seaforth from Liverpool, vizt.

Per L'aimable Peggy,
A small quantity of Millinery
Ditto of Jewelry
A few Chests of Excellent Wines, Liqueurs and Spirits, consisting of
Barsac
Champagne, Red and White
Claret
Hermitage
Noyau
Anisette
Old Cognac Brandy and Ratafia
Some Boxes of white Vinegar,
Salad Oil
Perfumery
Vermicelli and Macaroni
Bologna Sausages,
A few Reams of Writing Paper
Some Bales of long Corks; and Ten Superb Clocks, classically ornamented in or molu

Per Dorothy
35 Packages, Earthen Ware
6 Cases Stationary
3 Bales Blankets
12 Cases Bottled Beer
10 Casks Porter
30 Barrels } of Superior White
7 Pipes } Wine,
6 Cases Flint Glass and
356 Deal Planks

Per Oromocto
11 Cases Flint Glass

Per Seaforth
30 Barrels Stockholim Tar
70 Hams
17 Boxes Beer
4 Bales Blankets
3 Cases Stationary
4 Ditto, Glass Ware
123 Crates Empty Bottles
25 Packages Stone Ware
50 Crates Earthen Ware
230 Deal Planks, and Some Mahogany Wood.

Bombay 11th April 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL BETTS, commanding at Seroor, having taken charge and disposed of the Effects of the late LIEUT. JAMES BOYNE, of the 3d Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry, has, after paying funeral charges, and servants' wages, lodged the balance, amounting to rupees one thousand two hundred and twenty, and forty five reas (1,220-0-45), in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury.

Seroor, 1st April 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN WILLIS, Town Major, having taken charge of the Effects belonging to the late CORNET GEO. GARRARD, of the Madras Invalid Establishment, has, after paying funeral charges, servants' wages &c. lodged the balance arising from the sale of the Estate (Rupees 78-3-35) Seventy eight rupees, three quarter and thirty five reas, into the Hon'ble Company's Treasury.

R. A. WILLIS,
Town Major

BOMBAY,
8th April 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of JOHN WILLIAM REEL, late of Bombay, Baker, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, of the same place, Esquire; all persons having demands on the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to send an account of the same, with the nature of their securities, if any, to the said Administrator without delay; and all those who may stand indebted thereto, are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their respective debts to him.

Bombay, April 9th 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of LIEUTENANT JAMES BOYNE, late of the third Regiment of Light Cavalry, on the Madras Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, April 6th 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of Capt. JOHN READ, deceased, late commander of the ship Anna of Bombay, may be granted to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD & CO. of that place merchants, as creditors thereon.

Bombay, April 3d 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.
BOMBAY CASTLE, APRIL, 2D 1818.
By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has much pleasure in announcing the abandonment of the fort of Seedghur by the enemy, after a practicable breach had been made in the Ramparts, and the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Imlack C. B. were on the point of storming.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has received from Brigadier General Smith, through the Hon. M. Elphinstone, the following letter with enclosure reporting an affair highly creditable to the conduct of Subehdar Sheck Peer Mahomed, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, Commanding at Hewra.

To
The Honorable M. ELPHINSTONE,
COMMISSIONER &c.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to enclose a translation report from Soobehdar Peer Mahomed of 1st Bat. 4th Regt. Commanding at Hewra, an outpost from Toka, stating his having marched his detachment, which altogether consisted of about fifty men of that Regiment, against a body of the enemy, which threatened to plunder the neighbourhood. Peer Mahomed killed four of the enemy and took seven prisoners, with the loss of one killed of his party, and three wounded.

It is not often that Native officers have opportunities of displaying by themselves their zeal and judgement. The present is an extremely creditable instance of those qualities, which I hope you will have the goodness to bring to favorable Notice.

I have &c. &c.
(Signed) L. SMITH, Brigadier Gen.
Camp Baitsur, 5th March 1818.

Translation of a Mahratta letter from Sheik Peer Mahomed, Soobahdar 1st | 4th, to Lieut. Ardon.

Dated Hewrah, 25th February 1818.

This morning some of Bajee Row's horsemen made their appearance in the vicinity of Kergaum. I went out and attacked them, four of the Enemy fell, of my party one sipahee was killed, and three wounded. I have captured seven men, and as many horses. The musquets of one killed, and one wounded sipahee, are missing.

A return of the ammunition expended shall be forwarded hereafter.

P. S. I have further to state, their Army is approaching in this direction and that Bajee Row is with it.

True Translation
(Signed) R. BILLAMORE,
Act. Transalt.

Subehdar Sheck Peer Mahomed received his first promotion as a reward for his fidelity, and has frequently distinguished himself as a Zealous and brave Soldier. He suffered a long and rigorous Confinement at Seringapatam for refusing to enter the service of the Sultan, after having fallen into the Enemy's hands in the execution of a dangerous duty, for which he was rewarded, by promotion, from Sepoy to Havildar, at the request of the late Marquis Cornwallis.

Desirous of bestowing an additional mark of the approbation of the Government on so meritorious an Officer, the Governor in Council has resolved to confer upon Subehdar Sheik Peer Mahomed, a Gold Medal, with a suitable inscription, and to present him with a Horse, and to permit him to draw the Established monthly allowance for keeping him; and to direct that when no longer able to serve the Company, the Subehdar be pensioned, on the full amount of the pay allowed to the Class of Subehdars to which he may belong.

The Governor in Council deems it proper on this occasion to add to the rewards conferred in General Orders of the 28th of November upon Subehdar Sheik Hoosein of the 2d Bat. 6th Regiment, the distinction of being mounted, and to present him with a horse, and to permit him to draw the Established Monthly allowance for his maintenance.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to give effect to these Resolutions, and to cause this Order to be read at the head of every native corps under his command.

Bombay Castle, 3d April 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant William Miller, of the Battalion of Artillery, Assistant Commissary of stores with the Field Force under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Prother. The appointment is to have effect from the 20th of January last.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

THE
COURIER,
APRIL 11, 1818.

The second sessions of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery for this town and island &c. will commence before the Honorable the Recorder and his associates on Tuesday next. We are in-

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

formed that there are only about half a dozen cases for the consideration of the Grand Jury:

Since the publication of our last number, we have received Madras papers to the 17th March, they contain nothing new or interesting.

We are sorry to observe by the Ceylon Gazette of the 21st Feb. that the insurrection in that island has broken out in fresh provinces. H. M. S. Minden and the Grant Capt. Moffat, have sailed from Madras with reinforcements of troops for Ceylon. Our subsequent extracts contain all the information we have yet received from that quarter.

The regular files of our Calcutta papers reach only to 26th February, but the kindness of a friend has put us in possession of the Asiatic Mirror of the 11th March, from which we have copied some interesting and important General Orders issued by H. E. the Governor General & commander in chief on the breaking up of the centre and right divisions of the army.

The Calcutta editors have received regular series of English journals to the 12th Oct. we do not however observe that they communicate any intelligence of moment, of which we have not long previously been in possession. Our stock of interesting articles of European news is nearly exhausted, and we have been anxiously looking out for an arrival from our mother country with a fresh supply, but we are disappointed; and the present season is generally so unfavorable for quick passages from England, that we should not be surprized if some of the regular Bombay and China ships are the first arrivals we shall have to announce from that quarter.

We copy from the Calcutta Government Gazette, the following curious article of intelligence—"A country clergyman in Lower Saxony has accomplished the invention of an *Air Ship!* The machine is built of light wood, and floats in the air by means of a large pair of bellows!"

We have not received any authentic accounts respecting the movements of the forces in pursuit of Bajee Row, during the past week.

Major Genl. Sir W. Grant Keir, K. M. T. arrived at Baroda on the 3d inst. and was to leave that place on the 8th inst. for Surat. He is expected to reach the presidency about the 20th inst.

By private accounts, dated Camp Ougein, 29th March, we are informed, that Cheetoo after going to Bopaul to make conditions with Captain Headley for delivering himself up, suddenly fled, and has, it is reported, gone back to his old haunts near Baglee and Ragooghur; in consequence of which the force at Ougein was to march that day towards Indore and send out detachments after him; the battalion at Hindia would also furnish a detachment towards Oonchode. The letter further states that the troops of Jean Baptiste having mutinied and deposed that leader, had selected Arratoon, the Armenian in his stead. We are happy to learn from the same source that every thing was perfectly quiet in Malwa.

We are in hourly expectation of hearing of the reduction of Wassota, against which General Pritzler had proceeded. We understand that it is exceedingly strong. It contains some treasure and the family of the Raja of Sattara; but what is of more interest to the feelings of Englishmen, Ensigns Hunter and Morison, we hear are detained in that fortress.

The Albinia Captain Norton will sail, we are informed, to-morrow.

A fire broke out on Monday evening last, in the house of a Parsee, situated in Bomanjee Jewa's street, in the very heart of the Parsee bazar. Prompt assistance & great exertions arrested the further progress of the flames and confined their destructive effects to the house they broke forth from, which was entirely consumed.

Advices from Jambleparra, dated 28th March, mention that a detachment, which had been sent out under Lieut. Crosby of the 5th N. I., had succeeded in capturing a considerable quantity of treasure, which had been taken away from Koarree previously to our investment of that fortress.

We find it stated that the quantity of Porter brewed by the twelve chief Brewers in London, in the year ending 5th July last, amounted to *one million, two hundred and eighty four thousand nine hundred and thirty four barrels!!!* Possibly the smaller Brewers being added would make a total of *a million and a half of barrels.*

Since the foregoing was written, we have had the gratification to receive accounts, dated Camp near Wassootah, 6th April, which announce the surrender of that fort on the morning of the 6th, after a day's bombardment. The immense natural strength of this fortress has rendered it's reduction a work of more difficulty and time than that of most of the many other strong fortresses which have fallen to our arms. Brigadier General Pritzler first sent, under the command of Colonel Hewit, the flank battalion, rifle corps, flank companies of the 12th Madras N. I. and 7th batt. B. N. I. to invest the place, but as this force had no guns with it, the Killedar refused to surrender. By great exertion the elephants got three mortars and a light-howitzer over the Koat Ghaut; the investing force was then joined by Mr. Elphinstone, the General and his staff, and Col. Dalrymple with the Madras and Bombay Artillery. After infinite labor (the shells being all carried up by hand), the mortars were got into position, and the excellent manner in which they were served soon induced the Killedar to surrender. At the time the letter was dispatched Messrs. Hunter and Morrison had not reached the camp, but we are happy to perceive that it was ascertained they were safe and well on the evening of the 5th, and were seen walking on the works after the surrender of the fort.

The Rajah's elephants and palanquins had been sent from the camp to the fort to bring down the ladies of his family. The garrison had about 30 killed and wounded during the bombardment.

From the Gazette of Wednesday. 8th April.

The force under Colonel Imlack, was expected to march against Bughwuntghur about the 25th of last month; and we may expect to hear daily that it is in our possession.

The forts af Nanghurry and Wyrantghur have surrendered to General Pritzler's force on being summoned; and those of Pandooghur, Cummolghur and Kendelghur, after a trifling resistance, to a detachment under the command of Major Thatcher which had been sent to invest them.

Reports say that Bajee Row's chiefs are daily retiring with their followers; some time ago his army was said to consist of only 25,000 men, and we have reason to suppose that it does not consist of halt that number at present.

Out of the three hundred and sixtyfive strong holds, that by the native accounts are in the Deccan, we may already reckon fifty of them in our possession, and calculate that when other fifty surrender, we may call the whole our own: such is the numerical exaggeration of our Hindoo friends.

ARRIVALS.]—Ensign H. Dashwood Engineers.
Captain Gordon Fort adjutant Surat.
Lieutenant G. W. Watson 17th Light Dragoons.
Assistant Surgeon James Morrison Do.
Lieutenant F. Luttrell 47th Regiment.
Lieut. & adjt. O. Kinnin 2d Bat. 15th Madras N. I.
DEPARTURES.]—Assistant Surgeon V. Kemball Baroda Residency.
Lieut. J. Connellan 2d Bat. Grenadier Regt.
Capt. H. Downes Madras Establishment.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.]—April 5th French Ship Estafette, Commander A. S. Plassiard to Bordeaux.
7th Ditto American Ship Malabar Commander Josiah Orne to Salem.
8th Ditto Brig Ariel Commander J. C. Batts to Columbo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—March 4th ship *Success*, F. Patrick, from China, and Madras.
Schooner *Maria*, F. H. Bean, from Misulepatam, and Vizagapatam.
6, ship *Prince Regent*, F. Clifford, from London, 29th August, Madeira, and Cape, 16th December.
Brig *Aurora*, G. Ingram, from Java, and Penang.
7, Arab ship *Cauder Bux*, Nacoda, from Pegue.
8, ship *Brixton*, C. London, from Cape of Good Hope, 26th December.
Ship *Marquis of Anglesea*, G. Moorson, from London, 21st August, and Madeira, 22d September.
Spanish ship *Espina*, D. M. de Arcilza, from Manilla.
9, ship *Sea Flower*, J. Leigh, from China.
DEPARTURES.—March 8, ship *Malchioness of Wellesly*, R. Boon, for Rangon.
9, ship *Mary*, B. Orman, for Port Jackson.
Ship *Daphne*, R. Appleby, for Cape, and London.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.] March 6, Brig Ruby, Capt. A. D'Gracia, from Coringa,—do. H. C. Ship Union, Capt. J. F. Johnston, from Calcutta,—8, Brig Adventure, Capt. J. Robson, from Calcutta,—do. Schooner Adventure; Capt. W. Aberdien, from Coringa,—do. Ship Emperor Alexander, Captain J. A. Butler, from Calcutta,—10, Ship General Brown, Capt. J. Kilpatrick, from Covelong, bound to Calcutta.
March 13, Brig Fairy, Captain J. W. Stunt, from Monsoorcottah, Passanger, Mr. Colley.—do. Brig La Louisa, Captain E. D. Vauth, from Mauritius 30th Dec. and Pondicherry 8th March, Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Bullian.—do. Brig Dragon, Captain T. Brady, from Colombo 13th Feb.—do Ship Piscos, Captain J. Nicoli, from Bombay 12th Feb. Passengers, Mrs. Briggs and family, Captain Elliott, 25th Light Dragoons, Lieut. and Adjutant Sealy, Mr. J. Johnston, Purser of the H. C. Ship Huddart, and Mr. Jurand.
DEPARTURES.] March 5th, Brig Victoria, Capt. M. Gonsalves, for Masulipatam and Coringa,—7, Brig Fuldemain, Nacoda Abdullah Benjemah, for Muscat,—10, Ship Emperor Alexander, Captain J. A. Butler, for Europe.—do. 11th, Ship Ganges, Captain Wm. H. Merriman, for Bengal.—ditto, H. M. Ship Minden, Captain Wm. Paterson, for Ceylon.—do. Ship Dick, Captain Harrison, for England additional Passengers, Mrs. Robertson, Master Robertson, Mr. Malandine, Mr. Moncriff, Mr. Robert Marrison, and Mr. John Cracker Williams.—do. Ship General Brown, Captain J. Kilpatrick, for Calcutta.—11th, Ship Mary Ann, Captain J. T. Anderson, for Covelong.—do. Ship Grant, Captain Moffat, for Ceylon.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—] At Seroor on the 14th of March, the Lady of Major Mayne, Deputy Quarter Master General P. S. F. of a Daughter.
DEATH.—On Monday the 6th instant, Lieut. Geo. Strachan, of the 2d Batt. 2d Reg. Mad. Infantry, attached to the Rifle Corps; a young man of the most correct and honorable principles, whose premature death will be a source of deep regret to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—On the 7th Feb. Mrs. J. Imlay, of a Son.
At Barrackpore, the 7th March the Lady of Colonel Francis, of a Daughter.
MARRIAGES.—On the 28th Feb. Mr. John Brown, of Chittagong, to Miss Elizabeth Sarah Walker.
At Bernampore, on the 1st March, Lieutenant G. Bolton, of the European Regiment, to Miss Fanny Ahmuty.
At Bareilly, on the 15th Feb. Mr. Henry James Fitz-Harding Berkely, to Miss Jane Smith.
DEATHS.—At Durrumtollah, on the 6th March, of the Cholera Morbus, Monsieur Jean Baptiste Richemont, Editor of the Calcutta Gazette: sincerely lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; being a French Gentleman possessing superior intellectual faculties, and indowed with eminent classical and literary acquirements.
On the 3d March Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. Samuel Williams, Assistant in the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.] On the 10th March, John Bryan Pybus, Esq. of the H. C's C. S. to Miss Catharine Wilson, daughter of the Rev. George Wilson, of Corbridge, Northumberland.
At Vellore, on the 7th Lieut. J. Higginbotham of H. M. 69th Regt. to Miss Hester Penn, youngest daughter of Mr. Commissary Penn of that station.
BIRTHS.] On the 4th March, at Trichinopoly, the Lady of Captain C. A. Walker, of the 1st Bat. 8th Regt. N. I. Acting Brigade Major to the Southern Division of the Army, of a daughter.
At Secunderabad, on the 11th of February, the Lady of Lieutenant Thompson, 2d Bat. 1st Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
At Trichinopoly, on the morning of the 6th March, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Mandeville, 1st, 25th N. I. of Son.
DEATH.] At Vepery, on the 2d instant, J. Cruckshank, Esq. Paymaster H. M. 8th Regiment. A man whose character insured the respect and esteem of all who knew him; he has left a young widow, after 7 months experience of the most affectionate attentions, to lament his irreparable loss.

Madras Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Charles Bird, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Zillah of Ganjam.

Mr. H. T. Bushby, Register of the Zillah Court at Chittoor.

The wind has again shifted to the Northward, from which quarter it has blown pretty fresh for the last three days—this is rather unfavorable for the expected arrivals from Europe.

His Majesty's Ship Minden, Captain Paterson, anchored in the Roads on Wednesday evening, from Trincomalie.

The Honorable Company's 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, is expected to embark on her this day or to-morrow, and the Minden will sail again immediately afterwards.

[*Madras Courier, March* 19, 1818.

His Majesty's Ship Minden left the Roads for Ceylon yesterday, with part of the 1st Bat. 15th Regt. of Native Infantry on board; the remainder of the Battalion embarked on the Grant, Captain Moffat, taken up by Government for the occasion, and proceeding to the same destination.

The H. C. Ship Union is expected to sail for England about the 20th instant.

The Transport Dick, did not leave the Roads till Tuesday night. The following are the Names of her passengers.

Mrs. Robertson,—Capt. Rothwell and Lieut. Hoskins, Royal Scots; Captain Teulon, Lieutenants Windus and Stewart, H. M. 30th Regiment; Lieutenants Pope, Norman, Wilson and Eyre, H. M. 34th Regiment; Lieut. Burns, H. M. 84th Regiment; Captain Croker, Lieutenant Moncrieffe, 12th Regiment; Captain Gunning, Surgeon E. Tedlie, 69th Regiment; Mr. Robertson, Mr. Mulendine, Mr. Moncrieff, Mr. Robert Marrison.

The homeward bound Ship Emperor Alexander arrived in the Roads from Bengal on Sunday last, and proceeded in prosecution of her voyage, on Tuesday evening.

PASSENGERS.—For Europe: Lieut. Holmes, 16th Regt. Mad. Est. Capt. N. Buck, 30th Regt. N. I. Dr. W. Denny, C. H. Hoppner, Esq.; Mr. C. H. Valliant.

By this opportunity the Packet Mails from England for this Presidency, for the month of July, were received from Calcutta.

It is probable we understand, that the Settlements which in 1795 belonged to the Dutch E. I. C. will be given up on the 31st instant to the Commissioner appointed to receive them by the King of the Netherlands—We hear that it is the intention of the Honorable Mr. Van Braam, the Netherlands Commissioner, to receive in person the transfer of Sadras, and that Mr. Hodgson, appointed by this Government to conduct the restitution of the Dutch Settlements, will proceed to that place, in order to deliver over that Settlement to Mr. Van Braam. It is said that Sadras will in future be the Station of the chief Netherlands authority on this Coast.

[*Govt. Gaz. March* 12, 1818.

Ceylon Intelligence.

FEBRUARY 21, 1818.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieutenant General SIR ROBERT BROWNRIGG *Baronet & Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of Ceylon with the Dependencies thereof.*

(Signed) ROBT. BROWNRIGG.

His Excellency the Governor has issued Orders to the Officers Commanding His Majesty's Forces, to Punish all Persons Acting aiding or in any manner Assisting in the Rebellion which now exists within the Provinces of Hewahette and Dombera, and has broken out in the most daring and violent attacks upon His Majesty's Forces; according to Martial Law, either by Death or otherwise as to them shall seem right and expedient, for the Punishment and suppression of all Rebels in their several Districts, of which all His Majesty's Subjects are hereby required to take notice.

Given at Kandy, this Eighteenth day of February One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.

By His Excellency's Command
(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN,
Sec for Kand. Provs.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

It is with much regret we inform our readers, that notwithstanding, from the general appearance of submission and tranquility, which we announced in our last Paper, and which we are still assured continues in the Country surrounding Badulla, and the Provinces of Wellasse, Biotenne and great part of Wallapana, we had reason to hope the flame of Rebellion was fast subsiding, it has within the last week broke out in the Provinces of Hewahette and Doombera; in the former, as far as our information goes, in consequence of an irruption into it, from the west of Wallapana, on the night of the 12th current of a body of Rebels, who carried off forcibly the Rata-Mahatmeyo of the Province: as soon as a report of this outrage reached Head Quarters, on the 13th, a Force was detached to Hangraukette (a central position in Hewahetty) under Capt. Glenholme of the 73d Regt. who the first night he established himself there, was attacked by a large Rabble and fired on from all sides, but succeeded in driving them off with the loss of a man killed and 3 wounded on the side of the Rebels, and no casualty on

ous's; Capt. Glenholme next day sent a Patrole towards Materale which fell in with a Lascoreen and a Cooly who had escaped from the Insurgents, by whom they had been stopped, while bringing the Post from Badulla, which was taken from them; a Caffee who was with them, was knocked down with bludgeons and afterwards killed; this event is the more to be regretted, as the detail of Major McDonald's proceedings in Ouva, which has been ascertained to have been in the Packet, is for the present out of our reach; all that is known is that, (as we above stated) every thing was quiet about Badulla and that the Native armed Force of Saffregam was actively employed in Lower Ouva.

Capt. Glenholme was not molested the next night, and moved on the 15th to open a communication with Gonegamme: that Post had been reinforced by a Party sent from Kandy commanded b Captain Kettlewell Royal Artillery, who from thence proceeded to Kumbulgantotte, a Ferry on the Mahavilla-gunga leading from Doombera into Hewahetty: from that place, on the 16th instant an Escort was sent with Ammunition and Provisions to Panella, under the command of Lieut. Hingston 83d Regiment, which was attacked by a numerous assemblage of Rebels near Appeheware, and the firing kept up for near an hour on both sides; the loss of the Rebels is not known as they were hid in Jungle, on our side three European Privates were wounded: Captain Glenholme had at the date of our last account returned to Haugrankette without meeting any opposition on his road.

The same horde of Insurgents at Appaheware had on the 14th instant made an attack on a Party escorting Provisions into Panella on which occasion, we regret to state that Lieut. Sloper, 2d Ceylon Regiment was severely wounded by a Musket Ball, which is lodged in his elbow, and a Serjeant of 2d Ceylon also wounded who is since dead.

There having been several reports of an attack threatened on Hanwelle in Dombera, a reinforcement had been some time back sent there, and on the first account of the likelihood of insurrection in that Province, Capt. Stace was sent forward with an additional Force: no accounts have been received of his Force or any other military Force having met with opposition, but as a Convoy of Bullocks (without Escort) was plundered near Hanwelle it was deemed expedient on 18th current to detach a further Force under Brevet Major Hext 83d Regt. on the same road.

On the Evening of Saturday last the H. C. Ship Minerva, Captain Richardson anchored in the Road—and on Tuesday the H. C Ship Rose, Captain M'Taggart, arrived having touched at Galle to take in a part of her cargo —The following is a list of the Passengers.

per H. C. Ship Minerva,—Colonel Caldwell C. B. Capt. Patterson H. M. 22d Lt. Dragoon, Capt. R. Brook, Lieut. Chapman, Lieut. Poulson, Asst. Surgeon Parrock, Mrs. Colley & Family, Mrs. Pattinson & Family, Mrs Caldwell, Mrs. Morril & Family, Mrs Herrington, Mrs. Ricketts, & Miss Black.

Per H. C. Ship Rose,—Mr & Mrs. Wintle & Family, Mrs. Plowden, & Family, Mrs. Trower & Family, Mrs. Stirling & Family, Lieut. Anstead H. M. 53d, Lieut. Biddle Artillery; & 70 Invalids.

Arrivals at the Presidency] Capt. H Degraves, 2d 8th N. I.—Lieut. and Adj. B. Blake, 2d 25th N. I.—Ensign P. O. Home H. M. 86th.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.]—Saturday, March 10, 1818.— [Sell.					
Rs.	Ans.	Six per Cent. Loan	Rs.	Ans.
9	4	Obligation. Disc.	3	12

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

The 13th February, 1818.

Mr. Thomas Abraham, Commercial Resident at Jungypore.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters, Camp Sunkerpore, 20th Feb. 1818.

Extract from the London Gazette dated the 19th July, 1817.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased in the name, and on the behalf of His Majesty, to grant to the Right Hon'ble John McMahon, and to the Heirs Male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, upon his retirement from his Situation in his Royal Highness's Family, and in consideration of his long and faithful services, with remainder to his Brother Colonel Thomas McMahon, Aide-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces in India, and to the Heirs Male of his body lawfully begotten."

The Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India having succeeded to a Baronetcy by the death of his elder Brother, all Letters, &c. &c. &c. to that Officer, are to be directed to Colonel Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart Head-Quarters.

Head-Quarters, Camp Ouriah, 21st Feb. 1818.

Captain Swinton with the Head-Quarters of the Pioneers will proceed to Agra, whence two Companies are to be detached to Delhi, for the purpose of being employed on the works of that City.

The remaining Corps of the Centre Division being to separate to-morrow, the Commander in Chief takes leave of them with a repetition of his thanks, for the exemplary discipline they have manifested throughout the time during which he had the honor of being at their head; a conduct which he shall always remember and proclaim with peculiar satisfaction.

To Major-General Brown, Brigadier-General Watson, and Brigadier Nicolls, who at different periods superintended the details of the Camp, His Lordship feels particular obligation, and desires to offer sincere acknowledgement.

JAS NICOL. *Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

General Orders by the Commander in Chief.

*Head Quarters, Camp Beercha Feb.*14' 1818.

The Centre and Right Divisions of the Grand Army are to be broken up, and distributed into Cantonments as hereafter specified. All temporary Staff Appointments connected with the Formation and Brigading of the Divisions, are to cease from the end of the present month.

DISTRIBUTION.

European Troops.

Horse Artillery,.....Meerut
Rocket Artillery, (via Futtygurh)..Ditto
8th Dragoons,.....Ditto
24th Ditto,.....Cawnpore.
14th Foot,.....Meerut.
27th Ditto,.....Cawnpore.
Flank Battalion,.....To be dissolved.
4th Regiment Native Cavalry, Muttra.

Native Infantry.

1st Battalion 7th Regiment, } Etawah.
2d Battalion 11th Regiment } Etawah.
1st Battalion 8th Native Infantry,.....Cawnpore
2d ditto 12th ditto,.....Muttra
1st ditto 24th ditto,.....Agra.
1st ditto 25th ditto,.....Meerut
2d ditto 25th Native Infantry.
(Gov. Gen's Escort,) Lucknow.
1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry,.....Keitah.

The European Flank Battalion will march to Allahabad, and on its arrival there the Corps will be dissolved; the Detachments of which it is composed are to proceed to their ulterior destinations as follows:

The Companies of his Majesty's 17th Foot will continue their route by land to Gazeepore; the Detachments of His Majesty's 24th Regiment, the European Regiment and His Majesty's 59th Foot are to embark on Boats, to be provided by the Commissariat at Allahabad, and drop down the River to join the Head Quarters of their respective Regiments at Dinapore, Berhampore, and Fort William.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

General Orders by His Excellency the Governor General.

Camp Owreeah, on the left bank of the Jumna, 21st February, 1818.

The Governor General and Commander in Chief cannot quit the Field without offering his best acknowledgments to the Officers Commanding the several Division of the combined Army, for the signal zeal and ability with which each has fulfilled the part assigned him in the late extensive operations.

To Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop it might seem superfluous to offer Praise; yet there are titles to applause which should not be absorbed in the lustre of Victory. The temper and forbearance with which His Excellency (possessing all the consciousness of superiority from the quality of his Troops) endeavoured to avoid a rupture with Holkar, and the judgement with which he improved success after his conciliatory efforts had failed, demand high commendation. The chivalrous intrepidity displayed by Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm in the Battle of Mehudpore, and the admirable tact manifested by him in the subsequent negotiations, advanced the public interest no less than they distinguished the Individual: while the relief of the Residency at Nagpore, and the defeat of the Rajah's Force, thro' the prompt and decisive energy of Brigadier-General Doveton, complete the dignified exploits of the Army of the Deckan, North of the Godavery.

Major General Sir William Grant Keir, with the Bombay Division from Guzerat, has exhibited most meritorious activity with important advantage to the issue of the Campaign.

The leaders of the Bengal Divisions have similar claim on the Governor General's approbation.—The vigilance and judicious movements by which Major General Marshall constrained the Pindaries, in their Retreat, to keep that route to which the Commander in Chief had indicated his Plan of confining them, were of extraordinary consequence. Lieutenant Colonel Adams, with his Division, ably co-operated in this object; and he subsequently, by the skilful direction of his Detachment, gave the finishing blow to the remnant of the Pindarries which had excelled by an incalculable chance when nearly surrounded by the two Divisions already mentioned, and by that of Major General Donkin. The strenuous exertion, and scientific marches of the latter Officer, cut off the retreat attempted by the Pindarries towards the North; a derangement of their Plans which precipitated their destruction, whence the service was equally creditable to the Major General and beneficial to the Public.

Tho' the course of events did not give to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony any opening for the exercise of that vigor and resource which have so brilliantly distinguished his former professional commands, there can be no one in this Army unable to comprehend how solidly effectual the positions and conduct of the Major General have been in promoting the object of tranquillizing Central India.

Fortune was more favorable to Major General Brown in presenting opportunities: and he availed himself of them with a decision and style of arrangement, affording honorable proof of his Military talents.

Brigadier General Hardyman, by a gallant and well conducted action, reduced a considerable Territory, and extinguished an opposition which threatened to to be troublesome: and the judicious disposition which Brigadier General Toone made of his Force prevented any enemy's attempting to distract our attention from the objects of the Campaign by an inroad into Behar.

If the conduct of Brigadier Generals Smith, Munro, and Pritzler, in the Poona State, be not here particularized, it is only because their operations are still in process so that the Praise which could be awarded, large as it would be might prove inadequate to achievements the annunciation of which has not yet reached the Governor General.

Throughout the late Enterprize, the alacrity and indefatigable exertions of every Department in the Army have been such as to deserve the Governor General and Commander in Chief's warm approbation.

The alteration produced within three months in the state of Central India, is beneficial to the Inhabitants, in a degree which the most sanguine could scarcely have ventured to hope; and to every Officer who has been engaged in this undertaking the remembrance of having had a share in effecting a change so interesting to humanity, will keep pace with that consciousness of having advanced the prosperity of the Honorable Company by efforts of Zeal and Courage, for which the Governor General offers his earnest Thanks, howsoever unequal that acknowledgement may be to the merit which calls it forth.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

(Signed) J. ADAM. Sec. to the Gov. Genl.

General Orders by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters, Camp Khunjowlee, the 12th Feb. 1818.

The objects for which the Centre Division of the Army has remained embodied, being now accomplished; arrangements are to be made for its separation.

The Commander in Chief cannot suffer this to take place without expressing the unqualified confidence he has been reason to entertain, in the zeal and skill of the Officers, as well as in the discipline and intrepidity of all the Troops, which he has had the honor of having under his immediate orders. If circumstances have not allowed these qualities to be called forth into full display, the Division is not thence to hold its services cheap; since it has fulfilled beneficially towards the State, the purposes for which it was destined, as may be inferred from this early close of its duties. All classes in this part of the Army will have a pleasing reflection of their constant humane attention to avoid injuring property of any kind belonging to the inhabitants—a conduct, which will be long gratefully remembered by the population of every district through which the Division has passed.

The undermentioned Battalions are to be formed into a Brigade, which Lieutenant Colonel Dewar will, for the present, command.

2d Battalion 1st Regiment.
1st Battalion 26th ditto.
2d Battalion 13th ditto.

Brigadier General Watson, with the above Brigade, the 7th Regiment of Nat. Cavalry, and the Battering Train now at Sumptur, will proceed (when this Division shall quit its present ground,) to join Major General Marshall. Brigadier General Watson will act as second in command to that united Force, without being attached to a particular Brigade.

(Signed) JAMES NICOL,
Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

Our letters also state, that some Officers of the Pindaree Chiefs, Namdar Khan, and Wassul Mohummud had sent in their unreserved submission to the Most Noble Marquis: the rest who are represented as suffering very great privations, are expected to follow the same course. Cheetoo, the most refractory of the whole tribe, has been chaced into a country totally destitute of grain and forage, were he is molested by the Bheels, and hemmed in by Sir William Grant Keir: it is therefore likely he will soon follow Wassul Mohummud's example.

It is rumoured that the Peishwa's Dominions will be annexed to the Bombay Presidency; and that the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone will be appointed 'Superintendent' of them.

Lieutenant Macan, of the 24th Dragoons, has been appointed an Aid-de-Camp to the Governor General.

Mr. Todd has, we understand, gone into the Pindaree country in the neighbourhood of K'otah, for the purpose of carrying the arrangements regarding its disposal into effect: and it is said, that a Civilian is about to leave the Presidency to settle the territory ceded by the Nagpore Rajah.

The noble ship Hastings, will be completely ready to proceed on her voyage by the end of the present month, and will quit the Pilot during the first springs in March, *i. e.* by the 8th proximo. She touches at Madras, and from thence takes her departure for England. It is expected from her superiority in sailing, that she will make the passage Home, in the space of seventy days.

[*Asiatic Mir. Feb.* 18,

The last drawing of the Eighteenth Calcutta Lottery took place on Tuesday last. Besides the main prize, which Fortune was in duty bound to keep for that day, she had of her own accord, preserved, as a *bonne bouche*, for her friends, one of 20,000 Rupees, which fell to No. 1915; three of 10,000 which were obtained by Nos. 2738, 5405 and 5962; and several others of inferior amount, No. 3694 was the peculiar favorite which won the Lac of Rupees. It had been sold in shares, by Mr. Thomas Botelho, to the following lucky adventurers;

Lieut. Holyoake, ... One quarter,
Lieut. Chambers, ... One half.
Mr. Evans, ... One quarter.
[*Calt. Gaz. Feb.* 19.

The ravages of the prevailing Epidemic, we are extremely sorry to state, continue nearly as alarming as at the publication of our last: During the past week, the disease has attacked more Europeans than formerly & several cases, we regret to say, have terminated fatally. The fatal effects and general prevalency of the disorder surely call for some measures to be taken, to ascertain with greater precision, than has yet been done, to what it is to be ascribed. In cases of epidemical diseases prevailing, it has been customary to appoint a Committee of Medical Gentlemen, specially to enquire into their history and progress, and to propose the means best suited to arrest them. We see not, why such a step should not be taken in regard to the Cholera Morbus, now so fatal to both Natives and Europeans.

COTTON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Mirzapore Bazar, 1st March, 1818.

Banda,.....	Rs. 1	12	6	per Durrah.
Kutchoura,.....	1	9	9	.....ditto.
Furneah,.....	1	9	3	.....ditto.
Hatrass,.....	1	9	0	.....ditto.
Dass,.....	1	8	6	.....ditto.

A Correspondent at the above place informs us, there are but few purchasers at these prices, as the increase of stock would denote; being 40,000 mds: since our last publication, making the quantity in the bazar at the above date 160,000 Mirzapore maunds, equal to 50,000 Calcutta bales of 300 lb. each.

This increase is in some measure to be ascribed to the means of transport from the Interior, being facilitated by the discharge from the Army of a part of the conveyances lately employed by it.

We may therefore look to that market being shortly filled, and a consequent reduction in the price.

This the Native Speculators will resist for a time, but must ultimately submit to from the great accumulation of the article, and the China Market not calling for a supply.

Letters from Canton of the 17th Jan. state the Stock of Canton remaining unsold in the Ware-houses, of the Merchants to be 78,000 bales.

The last sale effected was at 12 t. 9 m. or reduced to cash ten and 12 c. 4 m.

They complain the demand is but trifling.

The apprehensions caused by the reported failure of the Country produce, has much abated, which with the arrival of the following ships, will not tend to improve the market.

	Bales.
Dutchess of Argyle, sailed from Calcutta, 14th Dec. with....	3966
Resource, ...20th	2165
Maria Primera, ... 7th Jan. ..	400
David Clark, ... 16th	4700
Exmouth, ... 29th	4439
	15,670
Stock unsold in China, ...	78,000
Total of the old Crop bales,.....	93,670

From this large Stock on hand, we may reasonably infer, that until a considerable reduction takes place in the price of Kutchoura here, the Exports with be very trifling.

[*Asiatic Mirror, March* 11th.

After the preceding account * of the affair of the Bhow was printed, we were favored with

* A similar account was inserted in the Bombay Courier of 28th March, taken from the Times of 27th January.

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

B O M B A Y:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, *Church Gate Street.*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS and ARTICLES of INTELLIGENCE will be THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the Proprietors, who will pay due attention to their Orders

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1818.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

the following extract of a letter from Camp near Jhawud, dated the 30th ultimo. The details of the attacks are not substantially different from the other account; but as the names of some gallant officers are mentioned, in addition to those noticed in the preceding article, we shall offer no excuse to our readers for what may in some degree be considered a repetition of facts. In the General Orders by the Commander of the Division, and by H. E. the Commander in Chief, will be found a confirmation of the private statements of this brilliant enterprize.—

"On the 28th instant, Capt. Caulfield, the Resident of the Court of Jeswunt Rao Bhow, quitted the Bhow's camp and came into our's; on the following morning information was received that the Camp he had left was moving off contrary to express orders, and to one of the articles of the treaty. A Squadron of the 3d Cavalry under Capt. Swindell was ordered out to intercept their moving—this was effected by Capt. Swindell with great forbearance, and he succeeded in sending a body of prisoners into Camp, remaining himself with the greater part of his Squadron between the Bhow's Camp and the town of Jehud.—a heavy fire from four brass 6-pounders and innumerable matchlocks from the walls of the town was opened upon him and his party. When the firing was heard in our camp, the General immediately ordered the troops out in the following order: the Horse Artillery, the Infantry, the 3d Cavalry, and the Dromedary Corps, moved under the General's personal command, to the support of Capt. Swindell, who had been ordered to retire a short distance until he was reinforced. Our Horse Artillery were ably and zealously conducted to a capital position;—immediately commenced a destructive fire of grape and schrapnells upon the enemy's camp, in which their guns were about 100 yards from the Rampoore gate of the town. After a smart firing from our guns, the enemy abandoned theirs and fled within the walls. Measures were quickly adopted for blowing open the gate, and a 12-pounder was got ready for this purpose. Capt. Biggs with one 12 and two 6 pounders was ordered to take up a position to the right of the gate, so as to enfilade the entrance and the walls; two other 6 pounders under a Corporal were placed to the left of the gate to keep up a cross fire and co-operate with Capt. Biggs. Under this protection, and supported by the storming party, the 12 pounder under Lieut. Mathison was drawn up to the gate by the Pioneers, headed by Lieut. Earle and assisted by Lieut. S. W. Patton of the Dromedary Corps, a heavy fire was kept up from the walls of the town which was in some measure checked by the fire from the enfilading batteries and infantry forming the storming party. The gun was got up to the gate in about ten minutes, and was instantly discharged without much effect; a second round was fired without success, but the third round happily succeeded and the party rushed in headed by the officers before mentioned. The scuffle was of short duration. Poor John Patton was personally engaged with a determined man, and I am sorry to say has been severely wounded in the hand by a Tulwar. He was luckily, at this critical moment, supported by Lieut. Patterson of the 1st Native Infantry. His opponent after receiving several desperate wounds fled, as did the whole of the enemy posted at this gate. Colonel Newberry with the 3d Cavalry, anticipating that the enemy would leave the town, in an opposite direction' moved quickly to the North flank, from whence the enemy were making their escape; he immediately charged and cut up every soul they could overtake, the pursuit was continued for some distance. A few Horsemen with the Bhow succeeded in getting clear off, which can only be attributed to the superiority of their horses.

At the time the troops moved down to the support of Captain Swindell, the 4th Cavalry and 500 Rohilla Horse under the command of Capt. Ridge, accompanied by Lieut. Franklin, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, were ordered to take up a position to intercept the junction of a considerable force belonging to the Bhow, which was encamped about one mile to the Northwest of the town. Upon Capt. Ridge arriving at his position, he found himself fired upon from the town and from the enemy's camp. With that promptitude which has ever marked the character of Ridge and Franklin; they instantly determined to attack the enemy's camp, and leave the town to the force under the General. After having passed over some very difficult ground, he formed line and charged the Camp, under a heavy fire from six guns, two Battalions of Infantry, and a large body of Horsemen.—Nothing I understand could have exceeded the conduct of the 4th and the Rohilla Horse; they completely succeeded in taking the guns, and dispersing the Infantry and Horsemen. The pursuit of the fugitives was continued as long as the horses could go with spirit, and the result of this brilliantly conducted attack, which reflects the greatest credit on Ridge and Franklin, was about seven or eight hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, and many prisoners taken, together with the whole of their camp and guns.—Thus I have hastily detailed the operations as well as I am able; the accuracy of my account you may depend upon. I have not particularized many who distinguished themselves,—those I have mentioned were too conspicuously forward to allow of their name being omitted. At 2 o'clock the town was in our possession, and the different parties returning to Camp crowned with laurels.—Patton I am happy to say is doing well.

All our letters concur in presenting the defence of the Bombay Sepoy Battalion, the 2d of the 1st, under Capt. Staunton, as one of the noblest efforts, and severest trials of British discipline during the war. The Peishwa had with him 3,000 Arabs, and 15,000 Horse, and the annihilation of this weak Battalion, this insulated force, of about 550 fire-locks, and 2 pieces of Artillery, appeared at first a circumstance of rational expectation; it was pursued four hours, with all the fury of shame and revenge. The corps had been detached by Brigadier General Smith to reinforce Lieut. Colonel Burr, lest the Peishwa should attempt Poonah; and when overtaken by the enemy, and obviously unable to continue its route, Capt. Staunton retired and took a position in a Village, where he sustained the attack of the enemy's overwhelming force, flushed with the hopes of an easy prey, and directed by their Prince whose fortune was set on their Sabres edge. The devotion of the Arabs is said to have equalled their impetuous courage;—and after every repulse they returned to the attack with undiminished fury, until withdrawn by their hopeless Chief, intimidated by the dreadful slaughter, and unavailing proofs of their valour and attachment. The number of Arabs, left dead on the ground, exceeded the total of our desperate little force, at the commencement of the action; and the corps marched into Camp, with all their ammunition exhausted, and every bayonet bathed in blood, bringing with them the treasure dearest to a Soldier's heart; the body of every Officer and Sepoy in whom life was still perceptible.

Mr. Richard Strachey late Resident at Lucknow, reached London the last week in September. Our readers are aware that he was the bearer of dispatches overland from this country; and it is said, that he performed the same office from our Ambassador at the Russian Capital.

[*Sup. Ind. Gaz 23d Feb.*

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

NO. XXXIII.

ART. V—1. *Statements respecting the East India College, with an Appeal to Facts, in refutation of the Charges lately brought against it in the Court of Proprietors.* By the Rev. T R. Malthus, Professor of History and Political Economy in the East India College, Hertfordshire, and late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. London: Murray. 1817.

2. *Minute of the Marquis Wellesely, relative to the College of Fort Willlam, dated the 18th August*, 1800. (*Asiatic Register*, 1800.)

England has almost always extended her territorial greatness beyond her own narrow pale. It might seem as if an imprescriptible privilege had been conferred on us, of possessing a sort of *outer court* of dominion, and as if this magnificent birthright had still prevailed over the tempests of human vicissitude. The loss of the noble provinces which formerly belonged to us on the European continent created a sensible chasm in the magnitude of our possessions. We retreated within our own limits; but this retrogression, if the phrase may be used, of power near home, was gradually repaired by a corresponding advance on the opposite shore of the Atlantic; and the soil which we were compelled to relinquish in Europe, we more than regained in America. Another season of revolutions snatched from us the greater part even of those acquisitions; but we had already laid broad and deep the foundations of a second supply. While British America shrunk from an empire into a few provinces, British India rapidly expanded from a few provinces into an empire. The glory departed from us in the west only to appear in the east with increased force and with heightened brilliancy.

'Our empire in India (says a great writer) is an awful thing.' The sentiment was originally uttered in 1793, and certainly has lost none of its force by the lapse of time. The history of conquests contains no chapter more curious than the narrative of the territorial connexion between Great Britain and the East Indies, from the capture of Arcot in 1754 to the present time. It is a sustained and a splendid piece of action. The growth of such power from such beginnings might remind us of a stricking legend in Hindoo mythology, were Vishnu, under the disguise of a human form, requests from some great king or rajah the grant of as much land as he can cover, in point of length, by the flight of an arrow. The grant is obtained; but the arrow, when shot, flies to the utmost horizon. With equal humility of commencement, with a similar effect in the sequel, the British were permitted to build a few rude factories in the east: and their sway, in the shape either of avowed supremacy or of irresistible influence, already comprehends an area of Indian territory equal to the proudest kingdoms of Europe. Even now all is not accomplished;—this mighty dominion yet continues in progress:—nor can human sagacity divine its future boundaries, or compute its probable maximum. The bow was drawn by no measurable strength, and the shaft is still flying

'Stridens et celeres incognita transilit umbras'.

The natural effect of acquisition is possession; and possession draws after it innumerable duties. Amidst the crowd of warriors whose names stand emblazoned in the annals of conquest, perhaps only two can be found who have conquered purely for the sake of conquering, and have thrown aside their prizes when they had done—Sesostris and Charles the Twelfth. Such disinterestedness of ambition might befit a fabulous coqueror; and it might befit one whose history has almost realized fable; but, in general, the hunters of mankind, however they may prefer the chase to the game, are yet content to retain the fruits of their achievements, and to wear the spoils which they have been at the trouble of winning. Indeed, it may be thought one instance of that principle of compensation, which the moral world so beautifully exemplifies in a thousand others, that conquerors insensibly contract an interest in the welfare and improvement of that which, by dint of exertion, they have made their own. When once it is appropriated, it acquires the ordinary claims of property on the proprietor; it becomes an object of his solicitude; and falls within that narrow circle in which selfishness itself inculcates the lessons of justice.

How far the acquisitions, warlike or pacific, of the British in the East Indies, can be deemed justifiable, it were irrelevant in this place to inquire. The question is probably a mixed one, requiring much detailed research and much cautious discrimination; and this only forms an additional reason why, on an occasion like the present, the consideration of it should be avoided. Neither is it here necessary to describe at large the nature, or accurately to estimate the weight, of the obligations which the possession of such a dominion entails on the British nation. Still less need we discuss the precise form of government by which those valuable dependencies may best be ruled;—a point long since decided, and, as we are disposed to believe, decided wisely But there is one question connected with these subjects, to which recent controversy has given peculiar prominence, and on which therefore we would offer a few remarks. The nature of that question is sufficiently indicated by the title of the work which stands foremost at the head of the present Article.

If the British possessions in the east were simply a dependent or subordinate country, subject indeed to the political control of the ruling state, but free as to the regulation and conduct of their domestic concerns, the question referred to could scarcely arise. In that case, the individuals by whom the affairs of the local government were to be managed would not be derived from England, but generally speaking, would be persons born and educated in India. Even in colonies properly so called, the task of supplying the great body of the public functionaries required belongs to the colonists themselves. The mother country moves in a sort of exterior circle of power; while the management of the local administration is almost wholly left to the energies of local wisdom and genius. British India, however, is not a colony; neither would the complex and singular relations which bind it to this kingdom be satisfied by the general appellation of a dependant country. It is a dependency; but one of a very anomalous kind. By the peculiar system of Indian polity which we have established, it is provided that we should govern those regions, not by delegation to a secondary or colonial state, but directly and at first hand. The functionaries, to whom the internal administration of Indian affairs is principally confided, are not grown and trained on the spot, but are drawn from the population of the Britannic islands. The vigour and intelligence demanded for the business of government are not left to be furnished by the progressive accumulations of provincial wisdom and genius, but are transported at once from the west. In a word, we have monopolized the Indian market for those commodities.

It must therefore be considered a very serious question in what manner we may best fulfil the trust with which we have thus charged ourselves; a trust in its own nature most sacred, and which surely loses nothing of its sanctity because it has been voluntarily assumed.

The force of these considerations is greatly enhanced by another peculiarity in our Indian system. The European functionaries employed in the administration of Indian affairs are not selected promiscuously from the population of Great Britain, nor even from the higher clases of that population; nor are they chosen out of persons of mature age and whose talents have been satisfactorily tried at home. They are a body formed by annual supplies of thirty or forty youths, sent out on account of their connexion with the Directors, and at an age little exceeding childhood. Among the members of this body, thus brought together, almost all the powers, privileges and emoluments of Indian offices are shared. By such an arrangement it is obvious that all the excellent effects which the complete *openness* of the political department produces in free countries,—effects luminously visible in our own island,—the inspiring influence of generous rivalry—the introduction of talents of late development—the ultimate success of untamable perseverance—the irresistible irruption of low-born merit,—are in a considerable degree excluded. True it is that many evils are excluded at the same time; for there seems great reason to believe that the unrestricted entrance of Europeans into India, which is perhaps the only possible alternative, would be a disastrous event for the natives. But let it not be forgotten that we buy off this mass of evils by paying a very heavy composition of inconvenience; and surely it is our duty to lighten and palliate the pressure of the necessary tax by all practicable means. In other words, if the Indian offices in question are to be the perquisites of a privileged few, let us use even extraordinary means that those few may be properly qualified.

These remarks do not decide the specific question respecting the East-India College, which has recently excited so much keen discussion; but they shew its importance. The question has indeed been disposed of in the place where it originated; but we have thought that it would not, for that reason, be less profitably engage the attention of our readers; since it may be considered as released from the contending influences of local interests, and as submitted to the unclouded review of public opinion. Nor can it be doubted that this is strictly a public question, in virtue of all those admitted principles which oblige the British nation to regard her Indian provinces as vital portions of herself.

The greater part of the 'Statements' of Mr.

Malthus appears to have been composed some time since on occasion of a prevalent rumour that the College would be the subject of discussion in the Court of East India Proprietors. No discussion, however, then taking place, nor any being specifically announced, the author withheld his work from the press; but the animadversions lately made on the subject, both in the Court of Proprietors and elsewhere, induced him to publish what he had prepared, with such additions as appeared necessary. It is certainly fortunate that so considerable a portion of the pamphlet should already have been in existence; since it has enabled the author to meet the exigencies of a sudden and unforeseen controversy with a treatise containing much matter of a general and comprehensive nature.

The frequent and very honourable mention which the writer makes of the Marquis Wellesley's Minute in Council, containing the reasons for the establishment of a College at Calcutta, led us to re-peruse that paper, and, in the sequel, to comprise it within the scope of the present Article. We have done so, because the two compositions reflect great light on each other and collectively taken, appear to supply a very sufficient mass of information and disquisition for the purposes of the intended inquiry.

The pamphlet of Mr. Malthus seems to have acquired a considerable reputation, and, we think, very deservedly. It throughout exhibits a clear good sense and calm ability, which are highly impressive and satisfactory; and with these qualities are united others to which we cannot help attaching peculiar value,—great fairness and sincerity. We do not here allude to the veracity of his statements, which we should of course presume to be beyond suspicion; but to his good faith and honesty as a debater. The question is encountered plainly and directly, without any of that nervousness and anxiety with which ordinary disputants march into the field of battle. The topics are arranged skilfully; but it is with that sort of art which would be called judgment rather than address. There is no studied or solicitous amplification of what seem strong or popular points; and, when the writer has to meet an adverse assertion or argument, he disposes of it fairly, and without stopping either to mangle its remains or to exult over its fall. This species of plain dealing,—this freedom from finesse or exaggeration,—united as they here are with a strong power of reasoning,—impress on the work a very singular character of persuasiveness; but we doubt whether those qualities will be fully appreciated, except by such persons as possess the questionable advantage of a considerable experience in controversial reading.

Of the 'Minute' of Lord Wellesley, it is also necessary, we presume, to give some general account. It is an official document indeed, and may therefore seem a quarry too lofty for the talons of literary criticism. It stands, however, in the rare position of a state paper immediately bearing on the interests of learning; and in this view, even if in no other, appears very fairly accountable to the tribunals of the republic of letters. It may appeal, perhaps, against their sentence, but surely cannot disclaim their jurisdiction.

One of the greatest of ancient critics very beautifully observes, respecting one of the greatest of ancient warriors and statesmen, that he spoke with the same mind with which he fought: 'Tanta in eo vis est, id acumen, ea concitatio, ut illum eodem animo dixisse, quo bellavit, appareat.'* Such analogies are captivating, and perhaps therefore often delusive; yet there can be no doubt that the different exercises of the same mind will be distinguished by some common features. In the 'Minute' of Lord Wellesley, a fanciful observer might without difficulty discover traces of those qualities which are generally confessed to have characterized his Indian administration. It clearly indicates, on the one hand, that spirit, decision, rapidity, and comprehensiveness of genius the praise of which has never been denied him by his enemies; and is perhaps not untinctured, on the other, by somewhat of that tendency to profusion and magnificence, which, within venial limits, would scarcely be disclaimed for him by his friends. The distinguished author has been blamed for an Asiatic style of writing; a criticism manifestly unjust, if that phrase is meant to imply, what it conveyed in the mouths of the detractors of Cicero,† a weak and empty verbosity. Yet, in a better sense, there certainly is a tinge of what may be called *Orientalism* in the cast of Lord Wellesley's composition; and, perhaps the costume with which imagination naturally invests the heroes of Eastern romance, would be no unapt representative of its character, which seems every where to exhibit the strong and wellknit armour of reason, circumfused by the flowered and flowing drapery of a certain copious and noble eloquence.

We must not, however, forget that our immediate concern is rather with the subject discussed by Mr. Malthus, than with Lord Wellesley. Yet, in pursuing our course, we do not hold ourselves bound to a very nice study of method; but shall be content to present our reflections in the order in which they have occurred, although not the most scientifically exact. It may not be inexpedient to commence with a rapid glance at some former passages in the history of British India.

The change of fortune which transformed the India Company into the territorial masters of countries where they had subsisted only as privileged traders, had of course the effect of greatly enlarging their establishment of European agents in the East; or, to speak technically, of *writers*. In the first instance, however, the number of writers employed was, comparatively speaking, moderate. In imitation of many other conquerors, the Company chose to govern their new dominions, in a great measure, by the agency of native instruments; a plan recommended by considerations not only of obvious policy; but of economy also; for, on a superficial view atleast, the machinery of government would much more cheaply be provided on the spot, than imported from an immense distance. But it was not possible that this arrangement, which left so considerable a portion of political power in the hands of the natives, should long continue. The iron and the clay could not subsist together. Whether the country were justly conquered or not, there might be a doubt; there could be none that, when once in fact made a British province, it should receive the cherishing and effectual protection of a British government. Naturally sordid, however, and rapacious, and placed now in a situation of servile dependence very unfavourable to public spirit or virtue, the native agents proved a body of low oppressors; the system was not only injurious to the country but threatened to be wastfully expensive; and the Company became convinced that, if they intended to discharge their imperial functions with advantage either to themselves or to their subjects, they must be content to assume both the praisie and the odium of an undivided responsibility, and to displace the delegate whom they had raised.

The idea seems to have been but partially adopted at first; and, at all events, could not be carried into effect without management and gradation. Accordingly, it was not fully realized till upwards of thirty years after the conquest of Bengal, although in progress during the greater part of that interval. In 1765, the collection and administration of the revenues of the three provinces, and the dispensation of civil justice, were transferred from the Nabob of Bengal to the Company. Yet the Company exercised these functions too through the medium of native ministers, though with a gradually increasing degree of British superintendence, down to the year 1772. At that period it was resolved that European officers, being covenanted servants of the Company, should be employed in both departments. The management of criminal justice, meanwhile, a prerogative which, by the constitution of the Mogul empire, was considered as peculiar attached to the dignity of Nabob, continued in the hands of the native government; but was deformed by abuses so flagrant as at length forced on the British, after some ineffectual attempts at regulation, the assumption of the whole judicial power. This arrangement, the dictate of an imperious necessity, did not finally take place before the year 1790.

When, in addition to the circumstances just detailed, it is remembered how great an accession of power and territory the Company received during the thirty years in question, it will be seen that, in the course of that period, the demand for European functionaries in the East must have considerably increased: yet that demand was by no means small, even at the outset. The departments of politics and of the Company's commerce would alone have held out sufficient attractions to the spirit of of European enterprize; even had not the country then opened many shorter avenues to the acquisition of wealth; avenues, which the Directors, in their corporate capacity, made frequent though ineffectual attempts to close; but which, while they subsisted, could not fail to increase the appetite and to multiply the applications for Indian appointments. Without searching, however, for reasons, there can be no doubt that even in the early times, the influx of Europeans into India was in point of fact very considerable.

What might be the character or the conduct of those adventurers, is a distinct question. The vulgar opinion certainly places them in no very amiable or prepossessing light. It describes them as successive flights of gloomy plunderers, who visited one of the choicest portions of the globe, only to consume its wealth and destroy its resources. They were living clouds of locusts, which periodically darkened the land with their numbers and desolated it by their voracity. The reader well knows all this; for doubtless he has read it in the terrific representations of Burke. Those representations, indeed, were very greatly overcharged. The extraordinary person from whom they proceeded appears to have early formed a very vivid idea of the importance and dignity of a denouncer of great national crimes. The idea beyond question, was strongly and profoundly rooted in a principle of public virtue; but it seems to have taken a still stronger hold on an imagination, naturally capacious of whatever was romantic or prodigious, aided perhaps in its appetite for sublime horrors by some defectiveness of taste, and at the same time deeply charged with classic recollections of oppressed provinces, prætorian rapacity, and avenging eloquence. A mind so constituted and so prepared would instinctively seek for some lofty theatre on which it might exhaust at once its genius and its rage;—but the time was not yet arrived;—these portentous visions of fancy had not yet found their destined and too faithful antitype in the horrible grandeur of the French Revolution. In this position,—India, interesting as a waste of ruined empires,—India, sacked, ravaged, destroyed, by hordes of civil and military adventures from the west,—presented to the piercing eyes of the orator a field of criminatory power too tempting to be resisted; and he may be said to have lighted on the shores of the Ganges with the ominous and awful descent of an accusing angel. It was then that those harrowing descriptions and thrilling denunciations were uttered, which will be perused by the latest posterity with mingled impressions of horror, admiration, and incredulity.

Yet it must be owned that these pictures though conceived and executed in the most daring and poetic style of portrait painting, did not wholly want fidelity. The nation was at that period, possessed with the most extravagant notions of Asiatic wealth. Every Indian river was conceived to roll over a bed of gold; every plain to conceal inexhaustible mines of rubies and diamonds. It is a very curious circumstance, that the earliest interference of parliament in the territorial management of British India did not take place till ten years after the conquest of Bengal by Lord Clive; and that this interference was confined to the object of securing for the public a participation in the Indian revenues.* If, at a time when England and Europe were ringing with tales, on whatever foundation framed, of the devastations sustained from British subjects by the prostrate empire of the Moguls, so august an authority as the legislature could thus act, we may less wonder that private individuals, and especially those within the more immediate influence of the magnetic attraction, should have forgotten more exalted principles in a thirst for barbarian gold.

Under such circumstances, it was natural that abuses should more or less take place;—it was, perhaps, equally natural that, with or without justice, they should be imputed. For the possessor of the envied and corrupting advantages of an appointment in the Indian service could expect little quarter either from the jealousy of those who were unable to command the same prizes. Accordingly, the adventurers were not unfrequently represented as persons of shattered fortune and character, who had found it convenient to perform a sort of lucrative quarantine in a remote country, and to redeem their credit by an expatriation which bore to a transportation for fourteen years the same sort of noble relationship which the ostracism of Athens is said to have borne to vulgar exile.

This idea considered as of general, or even of sensibly frequent application, appears to have been without any foundation. So far as evils really existed in the administration of the Indo-British provinces—as in too great a degree they certainly did exist,—and so far as those evils might be ascribed to the imperfect qualification of the persons sent out—as in a measure they certainly might be ascribed,—they admit of being accounted for from a very simple cause. The object of a nomination in the Company's service being what is commonly called *a fortune*, and the policy of the Company in many ways preventing the persons sent out from regularly *settling* or *colonizing* in India, the career of Indian service was invariably commenced with the twofold purpose of returning to Europe, and of returning rich; and, for these ends, it apparently could not be commenced too early. Further, by an early embarkation, the young writer not only more quickly enabled himself to realize the provision to which he looked, but also more speedily relieved the funds employed for his maintenance by his parents. He was too often, therefore, hurried away at a tender age, with principles unconfirmed, and with little education in any science beyond the management of a ledger and a cash-book. In other cases, young men of more advanced age, and already employed in other callings, unexpectedly obtained the boon of a writership; but the same principle was still acted upon;—however scanty his intellectual furniture, the favourite of fortune could not afford to wait;—he was appointed, fitted out, and forthwith shipped. Besides this, it may be believed that, in some instances, a parent would select the most untoward or unpromising subject among his children, possibly the hopeless *rejette* of a public school, for an expedition to the Indies; delighted that so comfortable a resource could be found for an *Alcidicus juvenis*, whom nature had fitted only to be rich, and persuaded that the gracelessness of his disposition either would be left behind him in the bosom of the Atlantic, or burned out by the blaze of a tropical sun:—

'——————sub gurgite vasto
Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni.'

Let us not be understood to insinuate that honorable and even splendid exceptions to the whole of this representation may not be cited; but, at that early period, and under all the circumstances of the case, it was scarcely in the nature of things that a service so constituted should not be subject to the evils described. This season of darkness, however, seems to have rolled away;—we trust, never to return. For it is a matter not to be questioned that very great and effectual improvements have been introduced into our Indian system—improvements which, while they eminently redound to the credit of the British nation, must be allowed to reflect a divided glory on the Company and their servants. In these ameliorations, very good beginnings had been made by other governors; but the principal instrument in them was undoubtedly the late Marquis Cornwallis; and certainly no fitter agent could have been found for the purpose than that great and amiable man, who, to eminent fectitude of understanding, and to the soundest practical wisdom, united a peculiar dignity and integrity of principle, and so unaffected a simplicity of character, as made him appear like the posthumous offspring of an elder age. Lord Cornwallis was inflexibly resolute in the encouragement of merit, and in promoting, by every means of authority and example, the general establishment of strict principles of public conduct. In these objects, he seems to have been very decisively seconded by the authorities at home; and his efforts succeeded accordingly. The civil service of the Company rose to a high standard of zeal, correctness, and purity; and that elevation it has since sustained.

But Lord Cornwallis could not build without materials. His choice of instruments was restricted to a given muster-roll; while the work to be done was not only vast, but grew daily. The consequence was that, with all his exertions, he experienced great difficulty in adequately supplying the important offices of the state. Mr Malthus observes,—we believe very truly,—that, in his search for the requisite qualifications, many of the older civil servants were passed over, and that, even with the utmost range which the rules of the service would admit, the search did not always prove successful.

By the governors who followed, the same obligations and the same difficulties were felt; and, at length, the Marquis Wellesley proposed that corrective for the evil, of which the 'Minute' already described, so powerfully forces the necessity and details the nature. It has sometimes been maintained that the real aims of Lord Wellesley were directed to some other object than the education of the civil servants, or at least to some object greatly more extensive. In the College of Fort William, he is supposed to have projected a magnificent repository of European principles and Asiatic erudition; a vast moral treasury, in which the stores of written learning and recorded wisdom might indefinitely accumulate, and in which the sages of the East might find studious solitudes still more deeply attractive than the sacred shades of Benares. There certainly is no reason to question the truth of this notion. Nothing is more credible than that such prospects as these might fill up the distance of the picture which Lord Wellesley had framed to himself; but the utmost injustice would be done to the views of that enlightened statesman, if it were not distinctly admitted that his great object was one of a nature more pressing, more practical, and more closely congenial with that solicitude for the rights and happiness of the people, which, after all, constitutes the true sublime of legislation and government. Throughout his Minute,—*the actual deficiencies of the civil service,—and the means of supplying those deficiencies*,—form the grand and the solitary theme of discussion. He has no time to speak or to think of any thing else; and his reasoning must have been sadly thrown away on those whom it has not convinced that his subject alone might worthily exercise the united reflection and eloquence of India and of England.

The foundation of Lord Wellesley's propositions is laid in a clear and accurate view of the qualifications requisite for the civil servants of the Company. His statements on this head highly deserve consideration, on account of certain strange misapprehensions that seem but too prevalent. An idea seems to be entertained that those civil servants, with the exception perhaps of a small minority selected for high official situations, are mere commercial agents, the underlings of a great house of business; petty clerks or accountants, whose chief accomplishment it is, to understand the Italian method of book-keeping by double entry,—to be expert in the whole mystery of invoices and sale-prices,—and to be *neat hands* at weighing silks, measuring piece-goods, and counting bales of cotton. Some perhaps think it a more correct notion, to consider them as of the nature of that useful and respectable order of persons called *travelling clerks* or *riders*; and as sent by the Company to traverse those distant and immense regions, stuffed with choice specimens of hard-ware and long-cloth; only that, on the luxurious plains of India, the English equipage of horses and gigs must, we suppose, give place to the more gorgeous and nabob-like apparatus of palanquins and elephants.

Since such an idea obviously strikes at the very

* Quint. Inst.

* 7 Geo. III. c. 57.

r not of all plans for the liberal education of the civil servants of the Company. Lord Wellesley has set himself to overthrow it at the outset; and the able exposition which it has drawn from him, of the duties of that class of persons, is quoted with much commendation by Mr. Malthus. We cannot afford to be equally copious in citation; but shall yet gratify the reader by a few short extracts.

'The denominations of *writer*, *factor* and *merchant*, by which the several classes of the civil service are still distinguished, are now utterly inapplicable to the nature and extent of the duties discharged and of the occupations pursued by the civil servants of the Company.

'To dispense justice to millions of people of various languages, manners, usages, and religions; to administer a vast and complicated system of revenue, through districts equal in extent to some of the most considerable kingdoms in Europe; to maintain civil order in one of the most populous and litigious regions in the world; these are now the duties of the larger portion of the civil servants of the Company. The senior merchants, composing the Courts of Circuit and Appeal under the presidency of [Bengal] exercise in each of these courts a jurisdiction of greater local extent, applicable to a larger population, and occupied in the determination of causes infinitely more intricate and numerous, than that of any regularly constituted courts of justice in any part of Europe. The senior or junior merchants employed in the several magistracies and Zillah courts, the writers or factors filling the stations of registers and assistants to the several courts and magistracies, exercise, in different degrees, functions of a nature either purely judicial, or intimately connected with the administration of the police, and with the maintenance of the peace and good order of their respective districts. Commercial and mercantile knowledge is not only unnecessary throughout every branch of the judicial department; but those civil servants, who are invested with the powers of magistracy, or attached to the judicial department in any ministerial capacity, although bearing the denomination of merchants, factors, or writers, are bound by law, and by the solemn obligation of an oath, to abstain from every commercial and mercantile pursuit. The mercantile title which they bear not only affords no description of their duty, but is entirely at variance with it.'—*Statements*, pp. 6, 7

'The civil servants of the East-India Company, therefore, can no longer be considered as the agents of a *commercial concern*: they are, in fact, the ministers and officers of a *powerful sovereign*: they must now be viewed in that capacity with a reference not to their nominal, but to their real occupations. They are required to discharge the functions of magistrates, judges, ambassadors, and governors of provinces, in all the complicated and extensive relations of those sacred trusts and exalted stations, and under peculiar circumstances, which greatly enhance the solemnity of every public obligation, and the difficulty of every public charge. Their duties are those of statesmen in every other part of the world; with no other characteristic differences than the obstacles opposed by an unfavourable climate, a foreign language, the peculiar usages and laws of India, and the manners of its inhabitants.'—*Statement*, p. 11.

These observations appear to set the matter at rest. We will not further dwell on the topic, therefore, except to express our utter surprize that such an error as we have been commenting on, should still subsist; nay, that, by all accounts, it should be dragging on its miserable existence even within the walls of the Court of Proprietors.—'Vivi? Imò verò etiam in Senatum venit.'—Would it be believed that, in the nineteenth century, there should occur instances of that delusion which Adam Smith charged on the Company, but with which we hope and trust the majority of the Company are no longer chargeable,—the delusion of forgetting their sovereignty in their mercantile character? For it is evident that the duties of the agents must have undergone a parallel change with those of their employers; and that the idle appellations of *writers, factors, & merchants*, can no more be used to describe the real occupations of the civil servants in India, than the title of 'The United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies' can be accurately employed to express the complicated and imperial functions of the body whom they serve.

With regard to the actual state of the qualifications of the civil servants before the existence of the Calcutta College, the declarations of Lord Wellesley are perfectly frank and explicit. Compared with the vast disadvantages under which the service had laboured, he admits that those qualifications were great and even wonderful; compared with the exigencies of the state, with the number of the servants, and with the magnitude and arduous nature of the trusts confided to them, he pronounces them decidedly inadequate.

'*It must be admitted that, the great body of the civil servants in Bengal is not at present sufficiently qualified to discharge the duties of the several arduous stations in the administration of this empire; and that it is particularly deficient in the judicial, fiscal, financial, and political branches of the government.*

'*The state of the civil services of Madras and Bombay is still more defective than that of Bengal.*'—Statement, p. 17.

Yet it is not unnatural for an objector to ask, Whence then the past glory and prosperity of British India? That a succession of able men has arisen in the civil service of the Company,—that those able men have acted with extraordinary effect,—that the effect of their action has, in truth, been the advancement of our Indian empire to a high pitch of fame and power,—these are propositions not to be denied. The splendid characters in question, however, were the spontaneous growth of the Indian system; and why should we distrust the future productiveness of a soil which has hitherto proved so fertile of public talent and virtue?

To this objection, Lord Wellesley more eloquently, and Mr. Malthus more exactly, return what amounts to the same answer. The substance of their observations seems to be, that the emergencies of war and revolution usually call up one or two daring and capacious minds into situations of command, and that the talents thus raised govern the crisis which has produced them;—that the duties, meanwhile, of the inferior citizens on such occasions are nearly limited to the exercise of courage and obedience, duties simple in their nature, and which, no less than the more difficult vocations of loftier men, are imperiously enforced by the exigence of the moment;—but that the internal happiness of a people follows a different law from their national glory,—that this must in a considerable degree depend on the qualifications of the subordinate functionaries, whether financial or judicial, in immediate contract with them,—and is of too delicate a texture to be regulated by the fiat of a great leader. For the purposes of conquest, the qualities of rude energy or fortunate boldness may suffice; but other virtues must be called into use, if we would secure the stability of the empire thus acquired, or, as Lord Wellesley characteristically expresses it, the empire 'whose magnitude is the accumulated result of former enterprize, bravery and resolution.' Mr. Malthus further remarks that the commercial, financial and territorial prosperity of British India has not, in fact, kept pace with the brilliant career of its arms and councils.

To these sound and discriminating observations little need be added. That the internal Prosperity of a country (which is its real prosperity) cannot exactly be estimated from the grandeur and ascendancy of its foreign fortunes, is sufficiently proved by European experience of no old date; and this instances happily far stronger than that of British India. The events of the last twenty years have been lost on us indeed, if they have not taught us that a nation may combine a course of the most towering success in arms and policy with almost any assignable degree of oppression and impoverishment at home. The lesson does not stop even here: the resources of a nation may be so adjusted and applied, that it shall, for many years together, purchase political aggrandisement precisely at the expence of private happiness, and grow great and splendid by its very sufferings. War, conquest and negociation may be termed the foreign trade of glory; which, like the foreign trade of wealth, has not only acquired an unmerited pre-eminence in the eyes of mankind but is often fed by the sacrifice of those more valuable interests that, in promoting the domestic welfare and virtue of a people, raise the most enduring though not the most brilliant monument to the fame of its rulers.

Incited and fortified by the considerations which his 'Minute' so powerfully enforces, Lord Wellesley proceeded to establish, by public regulation, the college of Fort William. It was placed under the immediate government of a provost and vice-provost. Professorships were instituted in a great variety of departments. An attendance on the college for three years was made compulsory on all persons appointed to the civil service of Bengal; but the junior servants of the other Presidencies were also to be admissible. Degrees were instituted as indispensable qualifications for access to offices in the service. The branches of knowledge for which provision was to be made, were the Oriental languages, nine in number; the Mahometan and Hindu system of law; the principles of ethics, jurisprudence, and the law of nations; the English law; the regulations and laws of British India; the modern languages of Europe; classical literature; general history; the history of Hindostan; political economy, geography, mathematics, astronomy, natural history, botany, and chemistry.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this great project met with but partial countenance from the Directors of the Company at home. The college of Fort William was in the first instance suspended, but was afterwards continued on a reduced scale, which confined it to a seminary for the instruction of the Bengal civil servants in the Oriental languages appropriate to that presidency. At a subsequent period, a similar establishment, but proportionably smaller, was founded at Madras. The Directors urged various reasons for the rejection of the larger scheme proposed by their Governor General. They contended, that the European qualifications necessary for their civil servants ought clearly to be acquired, where they might be procured most easily, in Europe; while India should furnish, as she naturally might, the important addition of a proficiency in Indian literature. They objected also to the expense of the proposed college, as being enormous. But here, an unhappy little misadventure occurred. The Board of Controul had, of course, the revisal of the dispatch in which the Directors expressed their dissent from the plan of a collegiate institution meditated by Lord Wellesley. The Board adopted that dissent; but, being friendly to the eminent statesman concerned, were desirous of paring down their opposition to the smallest amount consistent with their object, and loved better to reverse his measures than to refute his reasoning. They therefore struck out of the dispatch of the Directors most of the objections urged against the plan, leaving little else than the plain and palpable plea of its expensiveness. Thus the disapprobation of the Directors, and of the Board, was made to stand mainly on the least popular and liberal ground which it could have assumed; the project dissented from, was left with the credit of the victory in argument; and the Board secured to themselves the conscientious comfort of knowing that they had done a good thing which could not fail to be evil spoken of.

For ourselves, we feel no disposition to rekindle extinct controversies. In the Prospectus of the Calcutta College, there is something imperial and imposing, against which an imagination tinged with academic association is not altogether proof. Even on the calmest and most frigid view that we can take of the subject, we are not persuaded that much more of the plan might not have been retained, without any prejudice to the force of those considerations which were urged in justification of its partial overthrow. But, at the same time, it is difficult to resist the plain reasonableness of the principle, that the properly European acquirements which are deemed requisite for the young men appointed to the Indian civil service, should rather be laid in previously to their first departure from this country; than reserved for cultivation till their arrival on the scene of actual employment.

The education of a youth destined to the civil line in India, is, or should be, at once preparatory and probationary. It is the means by which his competence is both produced and ascertained. On both grounds, then, it seems evident that the whole intellectual equipment of the young writer should, if possible, be provided, before he takes the decisive and scarcely revocable step of an actual embarkation for the East. So serious a beginning should not be made, until he is ready, and until he is known to be so. This is merely saying, that a pilgrim should be thoroughly furnished before he commences his pilgrimage;—that a soldier should arm himself before he marches into battle.—'Galeatum sero duelli pœnitet.'—Besides this, a premature exposure to the dangers both physical and moral, which a tender youth, committed to his own management, cannot fail to experience amidst the riches, the pleasures, and the climate, of the East, is manifestly in itself no great benefit, but on the contrary a great evil. Let an interval be first allowed, which may confirm both his strength and his principles. Let him be granted a period of training, which shall fortify him with English habits and English feelings. Let him have time to fall in love with his country; and, although such a sentiment cannot but render his departure somewhat more painful, yet, like other elevated and enlightened attachments, it will guard his absent virtue, and stimulate his exiled ambition. All his energies, both active and passive, will be exerted in order that he may be restored to the presence of his mistress, with unperverted innocence and unstained honour.

These certainly are arguments, not only for commencing, but for completing, the education of the writer-elect, before he quits Europe. Yet the principle will bear some modification. All competent authorities concur in the position that a full colloquial Command of the Oriental languages, and an intimate acquaintance with Oriental letters and manners, cannot be gained except where those languages, letters, and manners, are indigenous, and in actual and constant exercise. The observations of Lord Wellesley on this head are perfectly irrefutable. So far, therefore, the plan of instructing the youthful writer in Europe must yield to an exception; but the reason which suggests this exception appears also to limit it. It does somewhat more: it justifies the general rule; since, in point of consistency, the same considerations which would induce us to send the young student for the Oriental part of his education to the East, would seem to make it expedient that his European qualifications should be provided in Europe. The staple of each country should be sought where it is raised. The fruit, in each case, should be plucked where it grows.

The best attention, therefore, that we have been able to bestow on this subject, has rather resulted in the opinion, that the institution of the young student in the literature of his own country should be, in a great measure, completed at home, while his cultivation of Oriental literature should, in a great measure, be adjourned till his arrival in the East. This, however, is but the coarse outline of the plan: its perfection would appear to be that, with the European studies which principally occupy the first stage of his course, he should combine some rudimental insight into eastern literature; and, on the other hand, that, while he principally devotes himself to the prosecution of that literature in India, he should yet be incited to keep his European attainments in familiar exercise, and should even have the opportunity of repairing their deficiencies. For these latter objects, it does not appear that any provision is made by the system now established; and, with reference to these, we can not help thinking that a portion of the European department of Lord Wellesley's establishment might properly have been spared.

It being once settled, however, that a proficiency in certain attainments was to be secured for the young persons appointed to India, before they should quit Europe, the question next arose what sort of provision ught to be made for this object. The decision of the Directors on the point needs hardly be stated. They established what is usually called the East India College, and made an attendance at this College obligatory on all those who had received India writerships. Even then, however, there were not wanting persons who contended that, instead of setting up any specific establishment, it might suffice to exact of the young men a certain prescribed proficiency in the requisite branches of knowledge; while others held that, if any establishment at all was to be erected, it should be one in the nature of a school rather than a college. These opinions seem of late to have found very zealous abettors; and, as they are of a general description, involving in nearly the same condemnation the College of Lord Wellesley, the College of the Directors, and all other colleges of a similar kind and with a like object, a few passing reflections on them may not be ill bestowed.

On the question between school and college, the doctrine maintained by some persons appears to be, that the introduction of youths of sixteen into a seminary of a collegiate structure and discipline is a most absurd transformation of boys into men;—that it initiates them into a liberty which they are capable only of abusing, and inflates them with a self-importance which renders that abuse satisfactory. From the moment of their arrival in India, these boys must and will be men; and, what is more, men exposed to temptations of no common magnitude, and in very peculiar need of a formed power of self-government. The object of their education, therefore, for the two or three years immediately previous to their departure, ought specifically to be that which has incurred so much shallow censure,—the infusion of manly feelings, and the formation of manly habits, at an earlier period than usual. It is not the education, but the appointment, which converts them into men; nor can any thing be plainer than the expedience of some intermediate and probationary state, which shall break the suddenness of the transition, and soften the shock of an abrupt prematurity. To say that the ordeal of this probationary state may itself prove hazardous, is to utter a mere truism. All probation implies hazard, and would be useless without it.

But the benefits of 'a sound flogging,' as an engine of literary improvement, have sunk with the deepest impression into the minds of some men. The praises of the rod, therefore, have loudly resounded on the present occasion. The rod has been hung aloft as a sort of magic wand of youthful virtue; and the absence of it from the College established by the Company has been represented as a fatal omision. So, we repeat, persons think:

> '——for their minds
> Shape strictest plans of discipline. Sage schemes!
> Such as Lycurgus taught, when at the shrine
> Of the Orthyan goddess he bade flog
> The little Spartans; such as erst chastised
> Our Milton, when at college.'—

Some journalists of extensive circulation, who very early 'seized a flambeau' in the college-controversy, have expatiated on this topic with such amusing earnestness as could only be rivalled by the penal fury of old Hegio addressing his floggers in Plautus; 'Colaphe, Cordalio, Corax, ite istuc atque efferte lora!' The subject, however, need not detain us. Let us only be allowed to observe, that the project of governing young men up to the period of twenty-two (for so late they are permitted to remain in this country) by means of flagellation; might probably answer in the climates of Asia, but must not be introduced without great caution into England. In this lawless age, it will require some management to establish that wholesome practice; for which, however, there are very good precedents, both ancient and modern. For, to say nothing of those already referred to, Juvenal informs us that the divine Achilles, after he was well grown, learned to sing of the Centaur Chiron under terror of the rod; and, if any persons should be apt to think that this mode of teaching music was altogether worthy of a centaur, let them remember that, even in the middle of the seventeenth century, Dr. Potter, then tutor of Trinity College, whipt a collegian, though arrived at man's estate, and wearing a sword by his side!

If it be necessary to treat this subject seriously, we know not that we could better express our sentiments than in some very weighty words of Plutarch. At least they are applicable, where the question relates to the management of pupils bordering on mature age. 'I am of opinion (says that sensible writer) that youth should be impelled to the pursuit of liberal and laudable studies by exhortations and discourses, certainly not by blows and stripes. These are methods of incitement far more suitable to slaves than to the free, on whom they can produce no other effect than to induce torpor of mind & disgust for exertion, from a recollection of the pain and insult of the inflictions endured. With youths of ingenuous birth, commendation and reproof will ever be found more efficacious than contumelious treatment; commendation, in stimulating them to that which is good and honourable; reproof, in restraining them from that which is low and vicious.'

While some would thus substitute a school for a college, others declare against both. They contend that a certain given degree of proficiency in the proper branches of knowledge should be exacted from the young men destined for the Indies; but that they should be left to furnish themselves with this passport as they can.

The species of education requisite for the Indian civil service is at once determined by the nature of the qualities to be produced. The European branch of that education ought to comprise the several heads of classical and liberal learning; of mathematical and philosophical science; of civil polity and political economy; of the principles of ethics, public law, and municipal jurisprudence; of history, ancient and modern, national and universal; of the practical rules of morality, and the sacred sanctions of religion. With these great pursuits is to be interwoven an elementary cultivation of the Asiatic languages. Such are the subjects which the young candidates for Indian honours must study wherever their studies are to be followed. Not that it is intended, with the exception of the moral department, that all should be equally adepts in all; but that the worst should be conversant with each, and should, if possible, be strong in some

If there be any English seminary, by whatever denomination called, in which this course of instruction, or the greater part of it, is statedly and systematically taught, we have not heard of it; and our belief is, that, unless the India College is to be excepted, no such seminary exists in any part of the United Kingdom. In the English Universities, the means of classical and mathematical proficiency abound; ethics and theology are also studied; and in some (and only in some) of the remaining branches, University-lectures are given. But those university-lectures, however useful or excellent, make no part of the stated routine of academical education, they are lectures which no student is under the obligation of attending; which those who attend, need not hear; which those who hear, need not remember. Being intended for a public and promiscuous audience, they are necessarily rather popular than severely didactic. They are not followed up by public examinations; nor included among those subjects of study, which the separate colleges enforce by the impressive agency of collegiate prizes and examinations, and of that habitual inspection and incitement, which is a still more powerful engine of improvement than either.

To this account we are not aware of any exceptions: nor would one or two exceptions, supposing them to exist, make any material difference. The statement we have given, however, is not at all disparaging to the Universities; on the contrary, it is rather to their praise. The Universities, probably, are not perfect; but it is no proof of their imperfection that they are but little adapted to meet the peculiar exigencies of the Indian civil service. The Universities, preparing men for all the professions in existence, wisely confine the stated course of their instructions to such acquisitions as befit those professions in common; and they justly assume that, in a free country, the attainments appropriate to each profession severally may with confidence be left to the creative effect of competition. But the Indian service is peculiarly situated. The spring of competition here acts too feebly to produce the requisite effect without the aid of some strong extraneous power; and, on the other hand, the qualifications, at least the preparatory qualifications, necessary for the great body of the civil servants, are confessedly so much the same as easily to be comprised within one common scheme of instruction. In a word, all the members of the civil service may safely be taught the same things; and all who are not taught are not likely to learn.

It should besides be observed that the Company's writers could not easily afford time for the ordinary academic course, unless they were sent to the university at an age singularly early, and which would expose them to the most perilous temptations. While the ultimate return of the writers to Europe continues, what it now is, a vital part of the Indian system, all opinions agree that their first outset should not, in general, be delayed much beyond nineteen. We need not say how much this is short of the usual period of pupillage at the Universities; and, on the other hand, to attempt to take advantage of shreds and patches of the academic course for the purpose of properly qualifying the young writer, would be a device in the highest degree awkward and imperfect, not to say totally impracticable.

It is not, therefore, meant to cast blame on the Universities, or to describe the plan of crowding a number of distinct studies into a short period of time as eligible for its own sake. That plan is indeed unavoidable in the case of preparation for the Indian service; since, from what has appeared, the young tyro must not only learn much but is under an equal necessity of learning quickly. The Universities, proceeding on general rules, prescribe a course much more deliberate; and we know not that they would do well, or indeed would find it possible, in any considerable degree, to accelerate their pace. Even Milton, who complains so heavily of the time wasted at schools and colleges on 'pure trifling at grammar and sophistry,' and who avows it as one of his chief objects to abbreviate the ordinary term of pupillage, does not pretend that his scheme of what he calls 'a complete and generous education' could be carried into execution before the age of twenty.* The truth is, that a forcing system of instruction, however it may sometimes be necessary, is, on the whole, an evil. The human faculties require leisure and gradation for their full developement; and though, by the application of artificial heat, they may be made to ripen prematurely, their expansion in such cases will seldom be so rich and kindly as under the solicitation of a gentler culture. It is, however, material to remark, not only that there are instances in which the system of forcing is unavoidable, but that, by the judicious management of able teachers, this necessary evil may be considerably palliated, and even may be converted to some salutary purposes. Mr. Malthus states that the great variety of pursuits at the present East India College, far from distracting the attention of the students, has been found to teach them habits of arrangement, & to enlarge and invigorate their understandings; a fact, which related by an observer so competent, must be considered as one of singular interest and value.

But, although there certainly is no room to contend that any existing seminary will answer the purpose in view, yet it is said that, if the plan of a strict examination of the young men appointed writers were adopt-

* Of Education.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

ed, and all those who fell below the proclaimed standard of acquirements were invariably rejected, the competitors would soon find ways and means, no matter what, of qualifying themselves properly. A steady refusal, by the Directors, to accept a short measure of qualification,—a resolute exclusion of all deficient candidates, whoever they might be,—in short, an infallible application of the test,—would speedily, it is thought, have the effect of creating teachers, either public or private, well able to furnish the candidates with the instruction necessary.

This plan is not so simple and practicable as it may at first sight appear. Where the subjects of examination are numerous and extensive, and the persons to be examined have acquired their knowledge from sources and under systems in no degree connected or similar, it is not easy to frame an adequate test of comparison. It is like finding a common measure for quantities of a totally different nature. There is also something painful in the idea of the repeated rejections which the plan supposes, and which indeed are plainly indispensable to its success; rejections, falling (as, from the admitted want of existing seminaries, they must do) on persons who might have done their very best to satisfy the requisition, but who had failed from a real dearth of the means. And, after all, would this system secure to the youths appointed that general knowledge, or that classical spirit, which are almost naturally caught by association with large literary bodies, but which can neither be communicated by direct lessons, nor ascertained by examination? Would it ensure to them the formation of those valuable, and, in this case, most essential habits of self-government, which, as has before been shewn, a place of collegiate discipline alone promises adequately to supply? And if, in any instances it produced this effect would it afford the examiners the means of discovering whether the effect had been produced or no?

These objections arise, even supposing the test to been forced with inflexible rigour, and with all the success of which it is capable. The next question is, is it in fact likely to be so enforced.

It is evident that, if we fail here, we fail altogether; and that even a probability of unsoundness in so vital a part of the project must be conclusive against it. There is no great difficulty in describing the excellent effects which a free examination will be likely to produce;—the generous ardour it will excite among the combatants,—the complete satisfaction it will afford to the world. But all these common-places, however just, are built on the postulate that the prescribed qualification is exacted with a stern inflexibility, and that every candidate who falls below the mark is rejected as a matter of course: otherwise, we have thrown away the single fulcrum on which our whole machinery rests.

Where the candidates for literary honours are obliged to go through a stated course of instruction at some established seminary, there, even if the rewards finally bestowed on them should be distributed weakly or unjustly, all is not lost. The regular routine of study itself acts as a strong stimulus in such cases; and, supposing the teachers competent and attentive, the student may gain much, without any reference to a prize. But, where the prize is the sole stimulus employed,—where the hopes and terrors of an examination form our only engine,—it is plain that, if we misuse this solitary power, our whole object is defeated. We have then sacrificed the very principle on which we exclusively depend.

It seems a fact, however, that mere tests of this kind are very apt to degenerate into a matter of form. Such are the carelessness and the goodnature of mankind, in cases which do not touch their interests or excite their passions, that, unless those who have the task of enforcing the tests be themselves acting under peculiar incentives to strictness, they insensibly learn to mitigate their requisitions. Instances of hardship occur, that seem to justify a breach of the law; and, when the rent is once made, it quickly widens. In short, there is a perpetual tendency to evade the performance of ungracious and invidious duty. In the present case, there are circumstances that would much increase this tendency. Where the number of the competitors for a prize is unlimited, the disappointment of many or most of them is a necessary part of the system; but, there being only a given number of writers selected by the Company, the rejection of one of them for incompetency, would be the naked and absolute exclusion of an individual, unbalanced by any advantage to his antagonists. Besides this, the great value of the prizes at issue is a material point. Since the final rejection of a candidate would involve the loss of a provision for life, men would proceed to that extremity with great unwillingness, and would listen to a plea for indulgence with extreme favour. Their natural proneness to a relaxation of the rule would thus be increased, and, were every thing confessedly depends on the rigid maintenance of a standard, a few precedents of abatement must inevitably depress it past all recovery.

But the most important consideration is yet behind. If repeated rejections were menaced, is it to be supposed that the parents of the persons in danger would continue idle? Would not every channel of interest, every form of solicitation, be employed to avert the evil? If the Directors were invested with the power of reversing the decision of the Examiners, would they not be beset with applications from those friends and relatives on whom they had bestowed appointments praying that they would not nullify their patronage by the unrelenting execution of a regulation confessedly severe and indiscriminate? And is it in human nature to sustain such solicitation unmoved? If, on the other hand, and as we should rather presume, the decision of the Examiners were made final, then would not the same siege be laid to them, as, on the former supposition, to the Directors? Would they not be implored, obtested, and remonstrated with, by every consideration that could possibly address itself to their feelings, if not to their interest? This is not matter of imagination, but of history. The valuable author of the 'Statements' assures us that, in the present College whenever a student is dismissed for misconduct, the collegiate authorities are assailed by never-ending applications for his re-admission, applications assuming all the conceivable forms of flattery and menace. The firmness shewn by the Professors under these attacks deserves the highest praise: but it is no disparagement of the merit of their resistance to remark, that it has been confirmed by the aid of those extraneous supports which human virtue never finds superfluous. The natural effect of their situation, the impressive influence of their daily habits, a just sensibility to their own reputation, nay, a provident regard to the ease and tranquility of their lives,—all have combined to inspire them with a warm interest in the credit and success of the institution, as a seat of letters and discipline. Even with all this, it has required, we have no doubt, great native resolution, and a strong sense of duty, to uphold them in the discharge of their painful and unpopular functions. To expect the same stern and persevering inflexibility from a mere Board of Examiners, would be very unreasonable. Appointed only to classify the apparent attainments of a set of young men whom they had never before beheld and were never to behold again,—prest, prayed, and conjured, in every case of the slightest doubt, to err on the side of indulgence,—dinned, even in cases of glaring failure, with pleas, not only very plausibly but often (from the real difficulty of finding instruction) very satisfactorily accounting for the deficiency,—occasionally subject to warm instances from powerful friends or acknowledged patrons,—it were too much to suppose that they would invariably maintain their ground. They would yield here and there; and the declension, once begun, could not but proceed with accelerated velocity.

These considerations seem to us insuperable against the idea of relying exclusively on a test. As a sort of compromise, however, between a test and a college, it has been proposed to establish both at once; the use of the college indeed to be optional; but the test to be enforced at all events, and by a body of Examiners independent of the college. By this expedient, it is rather ingeniously argued that all parties will be satisfied. On the one hand, the parents will have their choice of a seminary for their children; on the other, if a college be really as necessary as is pretended, the inevitable exercise of that choice will be to choose the college. The experiment, therefore, must end, either in establishing the college, or in proving that no such establishment is necessary.

Is it at all conceivable, however, that this experiment should be made fairly, under the circumstances supposed? It is of course meant that the students who actually go to this college shall be subject, while members of it, to the same discipline, and to the same penalties for misconduct, as if they went there on compulsion. Otherwise, this is such a college as nobody has ever contemplated; a most important, if not the very principal, feature of it having been erased. But a seminary in which there should exist the twofold risk of a moral as well as a literary disqualification,—in which instances of misbehaviour, totally unconnected with literary pursuits, might expose the student to a forfeiture of his views for life,—with what advantage would such an institution run the race of popularity against a system clogged with no other evil chances than those that might attend a simple examination in learning and science? It is manifest that the value of an Indian appointment would always occasion a strong struggle to escape this double jeopardy. Every man who desired a good education for his son would rather seek it elsewhere, than purchase it with such hazard; and, even supposing other things equal, would prefer the peril, once for all, of a single and a final trial, to the multiplied and accumulating dangers of a long and continuous probation. Hence would arise a very general attempt to avoid the college.

Now the question whether this attempt would succeed, is precisely the question whether the final test, the primum mobile of the present plan as well as of the former, would be strictly enforced. What, however, can be more evident than that the very anxiety to escape the risks of the collegiate probation would occasion the most active exertions of interest for a lenient application of the test? Parents would procure qualifications for their children at places where knowledge was less attainable and misconduct less fatal than at the college, and would then use their utmost influence that those defective qualifications might be accepted. But, if (as has already been shewn) the indolent goodnature of mankind be alone sufficient to neutralize tests of proficiency,—if, from that cause, such tests are apt to die a natural death,—if it has been justly argued that their liability to decline is still stronger where the number of the candidates is limited and the value of the prizes is great,—surely, the clear addition of weighty and powerful interests to the sinking scale, must prove absolutely and perniciously conclusive.

The steps of this descending progression it is not hard either to count or to trace. A College and a test,—but a college half-full, and a test half-efficient,—the dislike of the college operating to increase the depression of the test, and the decline of the test tending to promote the desertion of the college,—till, at length, the heavy expense of an institution at which there were no students either to learn or to pay,—and the heavy expense of a Board of Examiners whose examinations ascertained nothing,—would suggest a proposal for the abolition of both; and, to say the truth, the proposal could not, under such circumstances, be too speedily adopted.

If this statement be thought too strong, there is at least one opinion in which we are sure that all candid persons who reflect on the considerations that have just been brought forward, will, after every allowance for exaggeration, agree. It is, that there would be a hazard of the evils described. The inquiry then arises, for what purpose is this hazard, be it great or small, to be incurred? To what end introduce risk and doubt into a plan which has for its object the just and beneficent administration of British India? The danger, if it might come, be borne; but why should we voluntarily seek, and even actively provoke it?

In reply to this inquiry it appears to have been urged, that a compulsory education ought to be reprobated as a great hardship on the families of the young writers. Natural liberty, it is said, enjoins that men educate their children where they please; and to prescribe to them a particular seminary, instead of leaving them a free choice, is to commit a flagrant practical anomaly.

To our apprehension, however, the only question is, in what way the qualifications requisite for the Company's servants may best be procured; a question, full of important topics, and in the decision of which the consideration of compulsion really seems so slight, as to be in fact evanescent. To say the truth, this argument of compulsion is one which it is not easy to hear with much endurance. If, in high disdain of the compulsory arrangement in question, the families connected with the Company were wholly to renounce the proffers of Indian patronage,—if they were altogether to retreat from so enslaving a connexion,—can it be doubted that multitudes of other families, equally well entitled in point of birth, of station, and of character, would instantly be found to supply candidates for the vacant places? Can it be doubted that patrician parents of the highest respectability would gladly contend for the hardship of an Indian appointment, even at the expense of first subjecting their children to the cruel ordeal of liberal education? What in fact is the compulsion complained of? Is it that a vast majority of the middling classes in Great Britain are compelled to tolerate a system which places the whole patronage of Indian in a few chartered hands? Is it that sixty millions of persons in India are compelled to behold the official emoluments of their country absorbed by a handful of strangers, the privileged minority of a privileged nation? No: but the complaint is, that those for whose benefit this mighty mass of compulsion is maintained, find the suing out of their patent of privileges a little onerous and expensive. Truly, this is a fearful grievance. To complain of a slight compulsory condition annexed to the enjoyment of a valuable and enviable monopoly, as a violent infraction of natural freedom, would make a new title in the rights of man. And what can be more strange than that the objection of anomaly should be raised against one particular part of a system, which avowedly is altogether made up of anomalies, and whose most judicious advocates vindicate it on the ground that the circumstances are as anomalous as the system, and that, in a case so peculiar, the worst of anomalies would be the arbitrary application of ordinary rules?

Besides this argument about compulsion, however, another ground has sometimes been taken by those who object to the erection of a specific seminary for the Indian service. Such a seminary, it is said, tends to form the persons nominated to the service into a sort of class resembling an Indian caste. Instead of being thus collected into a separate society at an early age, it would be better that, till the very moment of their departure for India, they should remain mingled with the other youth of the country, and should thus acquire British feelings and British habits. The whole force of objection seems to lie in the use of that picturesque term *caste*. It is indeed amazing to observe with what effect a strong word may sometimes be employed in helping out a weak argument. The idea of a *caste of writers* strikes the mind with a vague apprehension of something, very strange, very formidable, and which ought by all means to be avoided: and yet, on cooler reflection, it may not be easy to discover the propriety of the expression as applied to an institution, which should collect a great number of young persons of various births and education, and from various quarters,—which should assemble them at the age of sixteen, and no earlier,—which should detain them only two or three years,—and which should instruct them in the same branches of European knowledge as are taught in other British seminaries, and in more of those branches than any one other British seminary combines. In fact, the European part of the education which such a seminary would afford, would be peculiar only in this, that it would be peculiarly general; and as to the Oriental studies of the place, he who supposes that a society otherwise of British feelings and habits, could be converted into an Indian caste by a slight initiation into one or two foreign languages, must have a singular idea indeed of British feelings and British habits!

The topics on which we have been dwelling, have detained us much beyond our purpose. It will be seen, however, that they embrace almost the whole of the present subject, so far as respects principles. What next becomes necessary is, that we take a view of the College established by the Company at Hertford; and this we shall not attempt in the way of a continued historical deduction, but rather in that of synopsis; briefly describing, in the first place, the nature of the institution, and then the results it has actually been found to produce, not without some notice of the recent controversy respecting it.

To be continued.

LOTTERY,

FOR THE

IMPROVEMENT

OF THE

CITY OF CALCUTTA.

TWELFTH & LAST DAY'S DRAWING.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1818.

PRIZES.

No. 3694, a prize of 100,000 Rs.

No. 1915, a prize of 20,000 Rs.

Nos. 2738, 5405 and 5962, prizes of 10,000 Rs.

Nos. 1252, 2821, 3539, 4375 and 5949, prizes of 1000 Rs.

Nos. 1744, 1938, 2105, 2859, 3404 4585 and 4700, prizes of 500 Rs.

Nos. 50, 217, 885, 1295, 1384, 1405, 1573, 1761, 2690, 2946, 3034, 3140, 3782, 3847, 4200, 4499, 5327, 5423, 5486, and 5509, prizes of 250 Rs.